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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Where all communications must be Addressed.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartolo	7th April 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.		
*Pentakota	3418	,,	17th ,,	
†Pundua	3305	,,	1st May.	
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	15th ,,	
†Lhasa	...2181	Friday 4th April	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	...2185	Mon. 7th April	11 a.m.*	P D &O. M.
Kola	...1205	Thurs. 10th April.	9 a.m.	† C. M.

‡Or Inter on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 3rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 15th ,,

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 5th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
3rd April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 ,,
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester ..	5551	,,	15 ,,
City of York	7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

NAPIER ECONOMY.

Remarkable results of the private owners.

RUNNING COSTS COMPETITION.

Judges: Automobile Association.

The makers of the PROVED BEST CAR are continually endeavouring to reduce the running expenses of their cars. The most minute details in their design, receive most careful attention, with the idea of bringing the Napier cost of upkeep down to the lowest possible margin. Recently a Drivers' Competition was inaugurated in order to ascertain the running costs of various Napier owners. The remarkable results of the three winners detailed below serve to demonstrate how really economical motoring is, if your car is a Napier.

30 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 1st Prize, £ 50
Winner covered 5,782 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 18·13 m.p.g.; total repairs, 7. F. Akerman, 11, Fairlop Place, St. John's Wood. N.W.

45 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 2nd Prize, £ 25
Winner covered 6,294 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 15·85 m.p.g.; total repairs 1. A. J. Loveless. The Garage, "Duval's," Grays, Essex.

15 h.p. Four-Cylinder Napier. 3rd Prize, £ 15
Winner covered 6,274 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 20·33 m.p.g.; total repairs nil. A. C. Haines, Walton Road, Wetherby.

Do these facts and figures justify you at least seeing and testing a Napier, before you decide on your car?

Write to-day making an appointment for a trial run, and for a copy of the 1913 Napier Book.

NAPIER.—The Proved Best Car.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8: each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY, Bombay, at the basement of the Town Hall, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, for the supply of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders (2) Blue Black Ink liquid in bottles, (3) Red Sealing Wax, and (4) Round Pewter Inkstands, all of country manufacture, to this Department, during the three official years ending 31st March, 1916.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders in each packet must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.

3. In the case of Sealing Wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2 lbs.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately, with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb., as the case may be, at which the Tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) fifty in the case of each article, which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.

6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the Tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of the contract:—

	Rs.
In the case of Blue Black Ink Powders	300
In the case of Blue Black Ink Liquid	300
In the case of Red Sealing Wax	200
In the case of Round Pewter Inkstands	50

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under: "Tender for the supply of . . . ."

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 26th March, 1913. No. 2991.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, at 3-30 p. m., (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, as a Director.

V.—To confirm the appointment of Mr C. H. Goodall, as a Director.

VI.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. H. Brooke as a Director.

VII.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Alister Forbes, as an Auditor.

VIII.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th April to the 24th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

THE KHAN BAHADUR PHIROZE HOSANG-DUSTOOR ENTERTAINMENT & MEMORIAL FUND.

THE friends and admirers, of KHAN BAHADUR DUSTOOR, desirous of subscribing to this Fund, are requested to forward their contributions to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
For self & Co. Secy.
7-11, Elph. Circle, Fort.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borad Gujrat. 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have applied for CARDS OF ADMISSION to the Shamiana, on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasions of the arrival in Bombay, of the RIGHT HONOURABLE, LORD WILLINGDON OF RATTON, and the departure, hence, of HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SYDENHAM, Governor of Bombay, on the 4th and 5th instant, respectively, are, hereby, informed that they should, please, be in their places in the Shamiana, on the former of these two occasions at 7-30 A.M., and on the latter occasion at 12-45 P. M.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Office, on April 7th, 1913, at 6-15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee, and to pass the accounts for the season 1911 and 12.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

KOHINOOR COAL Co., LTD.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED MANAGING AGENTS of the above Company.

GROSSMANN & Co., LTD.,
2, Fairlie Place.
Calcutta, the 26th March, 1913.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, at 4 P. M., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1912.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop as a Director.

IV.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. H. Goodall, as a Director.

V.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Brooke, as a Director.

VI.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Alister Forbes, as an Auditor.

VII.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th April to the 24th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Limited,
M. REID,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 Dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 87, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SAWREE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. well sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1913, at 3.p.m., (S. T.), at the Akhbar Press, near Carnac Bridge, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 58 bales sawree cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE DIAMONDS AND PEARLS, DIAMOND NECKLACE AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at Frere Road, on the first floor of Hansraj Damoder's house, near Karvar Street, by order of the mortgagers, Messrs. Natha Gulab and Co., on account and at the risk of Manilal Dayaram and Amratlal Dayaram, lately trading under the name of Manilal Dayaram and Co., but now insolvents, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond pin, diamond rings 1 diamond bracelet, diamond bottles, 6 packets loose diamonds, pearls, and gold ornaments, such as gold bangles, bracelets, mohanmala, 1 long and short chains, rings, and other gold ornaments.

The goods will be on view at the above place three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

15 cases wines and spirits; 50 cases sulphur matches; 50 bales cotton piece-goods, 3 cases woolen piece-goods; 16 cases Oilmans stores; patent medicine; imitation jewellery pandants; glass chimneys; chemicals; cotton yarn, wooden rollers, soap; wery wheels; packing paper; straw mats, planed boards; horns, bolts and nuts, sanitary ware; deck chairs, waste paper and various other articles.

Also

At 5 p. m., (S. T.), near Redgate Victoria Dock.

26 casks coal tar.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

6-30 and 10 P. M. SHOWS.
JIU-JITSU PRELIMINARY TOURNAMENTS
Continue until Final.
EACH PERFORMANCE DIFFERENT CONTESTANTS.

ENTR' ACTE,
ANNIE ABBOTT.

The Film Pictures are:—
VANQUISHED:
A DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.
ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30, 8-30, and 10.

MAIDANIA.

TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY,
SKATING! SKATING!!
SKATING!!!
8 A.M. 6-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.
BANDS DAILY at 6-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, TO-DAY,
SKATING CLUB SESSION,
6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

CINDERELLA DANCE,

At 9-30 P. M.
Admission to Garden,
Annas 8 only.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The outer grounds (side show section) is now open to the Public free of charge.

All side shows half price between 3 p.m. and 6 p. m.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
Engagement Extraordinary
SIR MARK ANTON
From the London Hippodrome.
In his impersonations and Quick Change Caricatures of Famous Composers.
Special and Important Engagement of
NAT CLIFFORD, COMEDIAN,
The man who has made the World Laugh
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
In their screaming absurdity.
"WASHING THE BABY."
Augmented by our Exclusive CINEMA PICTURES.
NO ADVANCE ON PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
2 HOUSES NIGHTLY 2
Hours Show at 7 and 10
THE GREAT "ALVARO,"
King of Magicians and Illusionists.
CHANGE OF PICTURES TO-NIGHT
THE LUST FOR GOLD.
Our Star Film,
Young Hearts & Wise Heads
(Comedy),
French Artillery Manoeuvres
FOOLSHEAD POISONER,
etc., etc.
Prices Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8, 4 and 2.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & .

OTHE CHEAPEST Old
TPEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
BRs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
AND
HALL OF VARIETIES.

OUR GRAND STAR PROGRAMME,
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT

First Appearance
Mr. LEO DRYDEN (Jr.)
Son of the famous LEO DRYDEN of London Music Hall Fame.
CHARACTER ACTOR and COMEDIAN from THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON.

Return of Bombay's Favourite
Mr. NORMAN BARRINGTON.
The Man who has, can and will make you forget your troubles,
SO CHEER UP! & Come Along.

THIS WEEK, OUR CINEMA PICTURES WILL BE THE TALK & RAGE OF BOMBAY.
VENUS! VENUS!! VENUS!!!
A beautiful film, in 3 PARTS, 3,000 feet long, full of genuine pathos, once seen, never forgotten.
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL DANCE IN IT.
A REGULAR VARIETY TURN IN ITSELF.
ELECTRIC VILLA ..... (Comic).
A ROYAL ROMANCE ..... (Drama).
BILLY'S STRATAGEM ..... (Drama).
WILLIE KNOWS HOW TO WEAR FURS (Comic).
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	6-30 to 8 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	8-30 to 10 P.M.
THIRD SHOW	10-30 to 12 P.M.
MATINEES EVERY SAT. & SUNDAY,	5-15 to 6-15 P.M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 9 8, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, open on all sides. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 932, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES, well educated European Girls, above 21 years of age, 4 years course. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right man. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1233.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance;

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdge. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 4th April, at 2-30 P. M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 4th day of April, at 2 30 P. M., (S.T.), on the first floor opposite Rogers & Co., in Dean Lane, off Hummum Street, next to B. Sakharamji & Co., Fort, (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, wooden bedsteads, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables, electric fans, ebonized cottage piano, glass door cupboard, Singer's hand sewing machine, glassware, gent's bicycle, and cooking utensils, etc., the property of a European Gentleman.

The above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, Mr. Hiralal Gulabdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th day of November, 1910, and the further charge dated the 16th day of November, 1911, the following valuable landed property:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land partly of Foras and partly of Pension Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1,151 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon situated on the Eastern side of the Matunga Station, G.I.P. Railway, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 366, 234, and 423, 359, 363, and 370, and 359, 363, and 370, and New Collector's Nos. 4112, 3901, and 4206, New No. C. B. 218, New No. A-13218, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2-839, 2 C-845, 2 A-845, and assessed by the Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 7543, 7544, and Street Nos. 1110, 1111, Matunga, Bhandarwada, and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gangabai and Laxmi Narayen Temple, on the West by the property of Waghji Khetsey, on the North by the property of City Improvement Trust and Bhawan Harbhawan, and on the South by the property of Chhotalal Anandji and public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the surviving mortgagee at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Jamshed Merwan Iranee, an Insolvent, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of July, 1909, Messrs. S. RABJI CAWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure and or ground, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel side of street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 310, and New No. 5233, Old Survey No. 348, and New Survey No. 9076, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A Ward No 1465, and Street No. 97, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Chaganlal Maganlal Javeri, on or towards the West by the Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the North by the Parsi Nashakhana being the property of the Parsee Panchayet and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhusru Alpaiwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORAPJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge, Harbour Branch, extension, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the north side of Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

Building materials of the two houses bearing Government Nos. 5236, 5237, and 5238, and New Survey Nos. 3703 and 3704.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Hemp damaged by Fire and Water. TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 700 bales of Hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Fairholme," Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining-table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. D. Longland, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Arab, aged quiet in harness.

1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred brougham in good order.

1 Rickshaw.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Umerkhady Road.

Suit No. 263 of 1911.

Sukubai, wife of Mahomed Ali Adamji,

Vs.

Vazirabai, widow of Usaf Ali Mahomed Ali and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above Suit and persuant to the decree dated 17th January, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Thursday, the 10th inst. at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, in the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Oomerkhady Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 3549, 3550, and Street Nos. 67-69-71-73, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Mahadoo Patia Vilanker, on or towards the west by the property of Mooman Gangji, on or towards the north by Oomerkhady Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Gangji Cakoo Gaeday.

For further particulars and candition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba; Syed Mukri Street, 2nd Pathan Street and Arthur Road near Jacob's Circle.

Suit No. 721, of 1911.

Bhowanidass Viramal & Co. ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Kurbhai Abdul Hoosein and others, Defts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the undermentioned properties in separate lots on the day and at the times hereinafter mentioned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

On THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1913' at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in 2nd Pasta Lane, at Colaba, in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 100 feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land E3

Revenue under Old No. 1, New No.——, 16666.

B

Old Survey No.——and New Survey 257

2K

No.——and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under A Ward No. 497 and Street No. 26 and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Pascoal De Silva, on the west by the property of Bomanji Jijibhoy, on the north by the 2nd Pasta Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the Public Road.

On FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Syed Mukri Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards be the same, a little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old Nos. 860, 861, 874, and 874, New Nor. 6602,6603,6612 and 6613, Old Survey Nos. 34, 31, 30, and 30 and New Survey Nos. 2467, 2467, 2467 and 2467, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 1228, and Street Nos. 69, 71, and bounded on the east by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line, on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street, on the north by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that the property appertaining to the Sad Tad Mosque, and on the south by the property belonging to Ismailji Shaikh Jivanji.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5-15 (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government and Fazandari land or ground respectively with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Syed Mukri Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, the Government land being Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 864, and admeasuring 37 square yards and the Fazandari ground 8

admeasuring a 33—square yeards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under B Ward No. 1216, and Street Nos. 27-29, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Line on the west by the said Syed Mukri Street, on the north by the house appertaining to the Sad Tad Mosque, and on the south by the house of Hoosein Saheb Mooroodker.

On SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1913, at 4 30 p. m., on the premises.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of Government lands situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at first and second Pathan Streets, in the Registration, Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards be the same, a little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1958, New No. 9090, Old Survey No. 377, and New Survey No. 5131, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7851, and Street Nos. 68 and 103, (1st and 2nd Pathan Streets), and bounded as follows : On the east by the said 1st Pathan Street, on the west by the said 2nd Pathan Street, on the north by a passage and the house of Esubji Khanbhoy and Ibrahimji Goolam Hoosein, and on the south by the vacant ground of Anna Ciara de Rozero.

On MONDAY, the 23rd Jnne, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 425— square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or two bungalows, cookrooms, heritidaments and premises built and standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Arthur Road in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 7302, and Street No. 157, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Camathee Camaji Jivaji, on or towards the west by the foot path and beyond that the Forts or Jacob Circle, on or towards the North by the foot path and the said Arthur Road, and on or towards the south by the ground of Sulleman Abba.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura 1905 tons, Captain T. B. Whytehead, wil sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo 27 cabin and 926 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari, 1110 tons, Captain W. J. Cottrell arrived in harbour yesterday from Suskim, with a general cargo and 12 deck passenger.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain C. McFee, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Barbarigo 2821 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Colombo and Calcutta with the same bollom and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra 762 Tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ostmark, 4399 tons, Captain B. Peter arrived in harbour yesterday from Humburg with a general cargo.

The steamer Aviemoor, 2382 tons Captain J. H. Koefod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain J. Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship

H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Ballard ..... H Navy

H M S Sphinx .. .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sl

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 2.

Abydos ... .1939 Daber ..... Bo A Line Co
Angus .....2220 Dekus..... T M & Co
Aviemoor.... 2382 Kofod..... .....
Banca .....3794 Potter ... .P & O Co
City of Benares... 4173 Muller .....K N & Co
Clout ham .....3875 Widdess.... ..W & A G Co
Clan Moaphee ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Cape Ortegal.... 3136 M Donald.....23-3.....
Kobe...T M & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Islanda ... .3360 Maclean .....M M & Co
Kasara.....504 King ..... M M & Co
Mombassa... .....2787 Lucock .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Moltke'els.....3034 Schrieber...W & A G & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....219 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Nawab .....2041 Koas .....T M & Co
Okara .....3439 Hirst..... M M & Co
Ostmark... .. 4399 Peter .....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodredge ...A Yule & Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff.... ..Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Delta	..4730	Mattin...	.....	.	P & O Co
B Semiramis ...	2552	Pavissich...	A L S N Co		
D&S Khosrou...	2410	Hannah ...	Po P S N Co		
F Romera	3938	Burns...	30-3...	J Finlay and Co	
H Kanzler .....Schrappl	865	Durban ..	A S & Co		
K Shioyo Maru ..	3664	Okuma ..	N Y Kaisha		
M Umsinga.....1	869	Cox	Middlesbro.....	W & A Graham & Co	
N Clan Forbes 3109		Becket...	Hull...N F	J F & Co	
O Jerseymoor.....2498		Barton...	Philadelphia...	5-4...	W & A Graham & Co
P Imkinturm.....3154		Carsten ...	W and A G and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barbargo...7821 Giacopello ..Venice SNCo
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne ...Liverpool..... W & A G & Co
3 Chupra...3597 Sullivan...Antwerp ...3-4 M M and Co
5 Lindula .....2183 Walsh ....M M & Co
7 Odobaria...3420 Bishop ....M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3769 Young...J Finlay & Co
9 Kt Errant.....4779 Jones ...Hull ..... K N & Co
12 & 13 Arabia ..4167 Palmer.....P and O Co
14 Dumra .....762 Morrison...Basreh...3-4 .. M M and Co
15 Fultola... ....2702 Tallent.....M M & Co
16 Danrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg etc. T M & Co

M W D D

R. I. M. S. Daffo in ..Comdr La Touche ..... R I Marine

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....PortGunboat

H W P D

Bahadurl.....329 Goolam...3-4...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Islanda.....	Maclean ...	Bassein Mar 23
	Ostmark	Peter.....	Hburg Feb 22
	Aviemoor.....	Koefod	CalcuttaMar21
	Mostari.....	Cotrell	Iwakim Mar21
	Lhasa.....	Penny	Karachi Mar31

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	C. of Lahore..	McFee	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, for China, &c.
" Banca, for China, &c.
" China, for China, &c.
" Crosby Hall, for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Babargo, Giacopello, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Anchor Line s s "Castalia" left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Societa' N. di Servizi Marittimi (Company's s s "Sicilia from Bombay, arrived at Naples, on the 1st inst. And the same Co.'s st amer "Capri" left Penang for Bombay on the 1st inst. and is expected to arrive on the 10th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 30th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Persia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 1st instant a.m., and is due here on the 3rd inst ant, a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with name) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOLT—STRANACK.—At St. Peter's, Kodaikanal, on Wednesday, the 26th March, by the Rev. H. N. Bridge, M.A., Senior Curate of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Percy Holt of Manchester, to Marjorie Phylis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stranack of Kodaikanal, South India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a. m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Public Entertainment by the Citizens of Bombay to H. E. the Governor, Lord Sydenham, at the University Gardens.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Sherwood Foresters vs. Bombay Gymkhana B., Gymkhana Ground, 5-40 p. m.; Aligarh vs. Bombay Customs, Oval, 5-40 p. m.
Annual Meeting of the Mill-Owners' Association, 5 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: Prolixity is the bane of speech.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "China," with the outward Mails of the 21st inst. left Aden, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, to-day commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March .....The Ubiaus Call... .... Eilenberg
Overture.....The Caliph of Bagdad ..Boildieu
Valse .....The Chocolate Soldier..Straus
Selection ...The Girl in the Train...Fall
Song.....Violets.....Wright
Dance .....Despatches .....Clarke
Selection.....Nautical Songs.....Binding
Two-Step...Alexander's Ragtime Band.....Irving

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Saturday the 5th April, at 2 p. m. (S. T.). Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Thursday, the 3rd April, at 11-30 a. m. instead of at 10-30 a. m.

DEATH IN A MILL.—A fatal accident occured in the Indian Flour Mill on Tuesday, when a Mahomedan labourer named Sheick Mahomed Bhow (22), while ponring oil on a shafting, fell between a machine in motion and another shafting and was killed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, per s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow, instead of to-day as previously notified.

A LECTURE.—Mr. Thomas Prime of California will lecture in English, at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort). this evening, at 6-30 (S.T.), on "The Signs of the Times." Mrs. A. E. Powell will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

RETIRING MAGISTRATE.—The following subscriptions have been received to the Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hosang Dastur Entertainment and Memorial Fund :—Mr. Ratan Tata, Rs. 200; Messrs. S. J. Velinker and S. B. Kapadia, Rs. 101 each; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart., Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Kt., Mr. Narotam Morarjee, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. N. H. Moos, Rao Bahadur Lakhamsee Lapoo, Rs. 100 each; Sir Vasanjee Trikumjee, Rs. 51; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey, Kt., Mr. R. D. Sethna, Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Sons, Mr. Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Lalji L. Shankerseth, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Messrs. Akbarali Esoofali with Messrs. A. Atmaram and Co., Rs. 50 each; Mr. Balubhai Tribhovan Sethsai, Mr. Reuben Solomon, Mr. Noormahomed Ruttonsee, Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga, Rs. 30 each; Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanjee Marzban, Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Kt., Mr. Harjiwandas Mohanji, Mr. Noormahomed Hajee Dada, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee; Rao Bahadur Keshavjee Nathoo; Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamshedjee Umrigar; Mr. Khimjee Ashar Virjee; Mr. Ookerp Cowasjee Umrigar; Messrs. Cooverjee with Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar; Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai; Messrs. Jamasnjee and Manekjee; Mr. Phiroze M. Dustoor; Mr. Binshaw M. Dustoor; Dr. Temooljee Nariman; and Mr. M.C. Marzban, Rs. 25 each Mr. Amiruddin Tyabje e; Mr Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kerawalla; Mr. Phirozshaw B. R. Mody; Mr. Hormusjee Aderjee; Mr. Vassanjee Naranjee Bhimjee; Mr. Horumuz Sheriar Irani; Mr. Nannordass Atmaram; and Mr. Parshotam Vishram Mavjee Rs. 15 each. Mr. Jamshedjee Sorabjee Enty; Mr. Gustad Khodadad Irani; Mr. Dinshaw Namdar Irani; Mr. B. S. Madon; Messrs. Umrigar Doctor and Co.; Mr. Dhunjishaw H. Patel; A "Friend"; Mr. Munchershaw T. Mudon; Mr. Khimjee Bhagvanjee, and Mr. Dorabjee H. Ashburner Rs. 10 each. Dr. Fakirjee Ruttonjee and Shama-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsehedjee, Rs. 5 each.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Union, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :—President and vice-presidents, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. Fakirji Ratanji and Dr. B. S. Shroff; hon. librarian and hon. secretaries, Dr. K. M. Dubash, Dr F. N. Kapadia and Dr. H. A. Nakhooda; hon. treasurer, Dr. K. N. Karanjia; numbers of the managing committee, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. D. M. Gagrat, Dr. H. N. Anklesaria, Dr. E. Moses, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, and Dr. V. N. Bajeekar.

The annual report stated that the number of members on the roll on 31st December was 144 resident members, 14 up-country, and 10 absent members. D. Dadachanji, the retiring president referred in a speech to the scheme for establishing another medical school attached to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. Nothing, he said, had as yet been done in this respect. The need for another well-equipped and up-to-date medical school had been accentuated They had in their midst many local medical gentlemen who were specialists of repute in various branches of medicine and surgery, and a careful selection from among them would certainly give the new school a requisite teaching staff. At the time of the Royal visit they were on the eve of securing such a school—thanks to the energy of several well-wishers—but somehow the scheme fell through owing to want of support on the part of some of their charitably disposed citizens in this direction. Continuing, he deplored the gradually decreasing sphere of the general practitioner owing to the work of specialists and the establishment of sanatoria and hospitals

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the Schools in the Bombay Presidency, which sent up pupils for the last Cambridge Local Examinations, none have been more successful than the Boys' High School, Panchgani. The results recently published shew that this school has obtained 15 successes, including the only "Honour" obtained in the Senior Division by boys from this Presidency. During the last five years this school has obtained 50 successes in the Cambridge Examinations with 4 "Honours" and 4 "Distinctions." The following were the successful pupils in 1912 :—Senior : G. S. Baker (Honours), W. Green, W. S. Wright. Junior, C. Gow, R. Strip, H. Linzell, L. Cramer. Preliminary : V. Bancroft, J. Glen, R. Glen, S. Lampard, S. Smith, H. H. Smith, M. Gallagher, J. Hudson.

DISTRESSED INDIAN STUDENTS.

In the second annual report of the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee it is stated that forty-four Indians applied for help last year. Assistance was given by temporary advances in twenty-seven cases. In nine of them the student was enabled by a small loan to clear up his debts in this country and to return home, either because he had completed his course of education or because he found it impossible or useless to remain here any longer. But the most numerous class requiring temporary help was that of the student whose remittances from India had failed to arrive in time to meet his necessary expenses. A special grant was received from the Secretary of State of £373 derived from the sale of seats allotted to the India Office for the Coronation ceremonies. The sum has been invested as a reserve, and the interest pays the small administrative expenses. From grants made by the Secretary of State and from subscriptions and donations, loans amounting to £322 were granted. The sum repaid by students was £126. At the end of the year, loans of £305 were outstanding. Subscriptions which amounted last year to £107 are still needed. Sir James Wilson is the chairman, and the committee carries on its work at 21 Cromwell Road.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	3	m 9 57	24 8
		10 21 a	26 5
Fri	4	m 10 28	25 8
		10 44 a	26 10
Sat	5	m 10 58	26 6
		11 7 a	27 3
Sun	6	m 11 28	27 3
		11 30 a	27 5
Mon	7	m 11 58	27 10
		11 54 a	27 6
Tues.....	8	m 0 39 a	21 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	March	h. m.	ft. in
Thurs	3	m 4 1	19 0
		3 41 a	18 9
Fri..... ..	4	m 4 25	18 2
		4 15 a	18 2
Sat.....	5	m 4 49	17 4
		4 47 a	17 9
Sun	6	m 5 13	16 7
		5 18 a	17 7
Mon	7	m 5 37	16 1
		5 49 a	17 7
Tues.....	8	m 6 2	15 8
		6 20 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
3 (Thurs)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 5 m
4 (Friday)	do 6h 31m.	do 6h. 53m
5 (Satur)	do 6h. 30m.	do 6h. 53m
6 (Sun)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 53m
7 (Mon)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 54m
8 (Tues)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 6th, 11h. 18·2m. p.m. First Quarter, 13th 11h. 9·2m a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2·7m a.m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m, a.m.

TRAFFIC AT CHOWPATTY.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

The following interesting letter from the Municipal Commissioner will come before the Bombay Corporation during their April meetings :—

"I have the honour to inform the Corporation that I have been in correspondence with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and with the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., with a view to settling the two outstanding questions between the Railway and the Corporation regarding the provision of a foot overbridge at the present Chowpatty Level-crossing and of the closing of the Level-crossing on the Girgaum Back Road below Kennedy Bridge.

As regards the first question, the Corporation will remember that it was originally understood that the Railway were under an obligation to provide an overbridge on the site of the Old Chowpatty Level-Crossing. A bridge constructed on this site would, of course, have sufficed for both vehicular and pedestrain traffic with Chowpatty. The site of the overbridge however was shifted to that on which the present Sandhurst Bridge has been erected. This was doubtless done chiefly to fit in with the Improvement Trust Schemes, but it was understood to be a less expensive site for the Railway Company, though I am not aware that this was ever established. In any case no attention seems at that time to have been given to the point that a long detour would be imposed on pedestrians if the level-crossing at Chowpatty were closed, and no substitute at the spot were provided.

In August 1909, the Secretary to Government conveyed to the Corporation the information that Government contemplated authorising the B. B. and C. I. Railway to close the level-crosing, and the Corporation stated that they had no objection to this being done and they were subsequently informed that Government had allowed the level crossing to be closed. It was closed accordingly on the 1st October 1909 to vehicular traffic, and in December 1909 the Agent of the Railway stated his intention of closing it for foot traffic also. The Corporation then stated that their previous agreement to the closing of the level-crossing had been given under the impression that it was intended to close for vehicular traffic only. It view of the intention expressed by the Agent to close it to all traffic representations were made by the Corporation to Government on the 24th November 1910 and 9th January 1911. These representations have not been replied to, but the level-crossing has remained open for foot traffic.

As there is something to be said for each contention and as the closing of the level-crossing is desirable both for the working of the Railway and for the safety of the public, especially in view of the approaching electrification. I think that the matter can best be settled by the compromise now proposed. It will be seen that the Railway Company agree to pay half the cost of the foot bridge at Chowpatty, subject to a maximum payment of Rs. 15,000 and subject also to a settlement of the dispute regarding the Kennedy Bridge level-crossing, to which I shall now refer. It should be possible to construct the overbridge within a cost of Rs. 30,000, so that the sum of Rs. 15,000 is sufficient. There will be a small area of Government land on either side of the Railway which will be covered by the ramp or approach steps to the overbridge, and I presume that Government will be pleased to give this free of cost for the overbridge.

KENNEDY BRIDGE CROSSING.

As regards the closing of the level-crossing near the Kennedy Bridge, the crossing on the one hand is undoubtedly used by a considerable number of carriages, carts and foot-passengers. It still forms a convenient means for people going from the City to Chowpatty and Gaumdevi. On the other hand its position near the Grant Road Station is an inconvenience to Railway traffic and it is certain that with the increase of trains which will follow from the electrification of the Railway the gates will remain closed for an increasingly long period, so that the convenience of the level-crossing will be largely reduced. The numbers using the level-crossing however show that some other relief is still desirable if the level-crossing is to be closed without causing inconvenience.

After full consideration I think that this relief can best be afforded by constructing a 40 feet road from Girgaum Back Road to the foot of the south approach of Kennedy Bridge. The provision of steps for the Kennedy Bridge would suffice for the foot-passengers who at present use the level-crossing, and the new road would allow of traffic from Girgaum Back Road and Khetwadi Main Road reaching the Kennedy Bridge without inconvenience. The new road would also be a convenient means of communication with Frere Bridge and Grant Road along Proctor Street.

It will be seen from the Executive Engineer's letter that the cost of the road amounts to Rs. 1,17,102. A credit of Rs. 28,150 being given for the land available for re-sales the net cost amounts to Rs. 88,952. The Agent in his letter of 15th May 1912 approves of the suggestion, but is willing to subscribe only Rs. 42,360 towards the estimated net cost of Rs. 88,952. He also asks that the strip of the disused land may be given to the Railway for quadrupling the Railway. This may be given to the Railway free of cost as the disused road would be valueless and there would be no objection to its being so given.

In his letter of the 21st February 1913 the Agent has repeated this offer. I am strongly of opinion that this forms a proper basis of settlement. I think, however, that in view of the fact that Rs. 88,952 is necessary only the estimated net cost and the amount of the estimate is liable to be exceeded, the Railway Company should be prepared to meet half the cost of this improvement instead of, as they propose, rather less than half of the estimate. Every care will be taken to do the work economically but it seems fair that the liability for any excess should not be wholly upon the Municipality and I would suggest that the Municipality should agree to leave this small point to the decision of Government as between the Railway and the Corporation.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 1st April to 6 a.m. on the 2nd April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	13	13
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		104

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

Everything is so evenly raised with "PAISLEY FLOUR" The SURE raising powder that it is cooked throughout.

That is why home-made cakes, pastry and rolls raised with Paisley Flour are so wholesome and digestible.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRR

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILIT

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1. BOMBAY, APRIL 2

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 9-16		1-16
3 do. Rates.	81 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-2		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	26 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 5-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25		01
do. do. at Berlin	20·37 1-2		01
do do. New York	4·87 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 3-3		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-14		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 3-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-8		2-3

Bar Gold .. 77 9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13- 6unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Sellers at the rate selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
COUNCILBILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS,d
Bills on Madras..... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester — Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 100 "
Imports ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·91—98
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·00 unchgd
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·69 +05	6·68 +05	6·65 +04	6·60 +04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·48 +03	6·33 +02	6·24 +02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·21 +02	6·19 +02	6·18 +01

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·09 July 11·93.
New York official Noon call May 12·17 July 12·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·36 July 12·16.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 34,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,900
Spot Cotton 12·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·24+16
Futures—Month of July 12·10+13
Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm South in spot market and improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 9-16 + 1-16
Futures month of May ... 12·5 +19
Futures month of July ... 12·33+14
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, April 1.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—More enquiry but not much business
Tone Cloths. Good demand, but higher prices asked.

Weft American "54"	... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 18 5 8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B	... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B	... 11 1-8
Twist "42"	... 12 3-8
Twist American "60"	... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 24
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Hearing	7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs	... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 3 1-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500	... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 11 1-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool	... 6 9-16
Buyers or Sellers	... Sellers
months	...Apr.-May
Water Twist American 20s.	10 1-2 pence
" " " 42s.	11 5-8 "
Mule " " 40s.	11 1-8 "
" " " 50s.	13
" " " 6 s.	15 1-8
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2 "
" " " 50s.	17 "
" " " 60s.	18 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	... 3 1 1-4 1-2
Do. Months	... Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 3 1 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—	... May-June
London—Nominal	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs.	... 35 1-2 unchgd
do Months—April-May.	
Buyers &c	... Done
Tone—Steady.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	...35 5-8 + 1-8
	April-May.
do Buyers &c	Sellers
Tone—Firm	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 37 3-8—1-4
Do Months	...May-June

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 49 3-4—1 1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 43 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	... 45 7-8—3-8
Do. Months—	...Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Linseed Calcutta	...Not received
Do. Months—	... .
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 41 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-15-6 unchgd
April-May—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 12 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 3-1—1-4
April-May—Sellers—Easier
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 67 1-2—1-8
Copper Braziers ... £80 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Massilia" "Werdenfels" "Chiltern Range".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags)... 13 7 1-2—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter—Only moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—April-May Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Nothing doing. business
German Beet-root 50 p.c. 9 11 1-2—11-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 0 1-4—3-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Offered more freely and prices easier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 14 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing—unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2ND APR. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Silver	Rs. 11	London	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th and 30th March, 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	291	33,013
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	60	83,005

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. " 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. There has not been much business doing to-day pending the result of Council Bills allotments.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 8 months' sight	...1s. 4d. 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4d. 7-32d. June.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-4
Shanghai "	...192 3-4
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 5-8 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a small business doing.
We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 11 0

BULLION.—
Bar Silver both in London and New York closed unchanged. Fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the day. A moderate business has been done, and rates close as under.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 66 7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 64 11 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 67 1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 75 13 0
1st Settlement March	...	" 76 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 76 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
There was a fairly sharp rise of 16 and 13 points in New York futures and 19 and 14 points in New Orleans. Spot cotton in New Orleans was 1-16 up. The advance is due to shorts covering owing to fears of floods in America. The local market opened quiet but steady. There has been little enquiry for contracts during the day, and for ready cotton the demand has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS.—

			Nominal.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 319-20	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat	...	" 309	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	" 306	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	" 302	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	" 298	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	" 293-4	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	...	" 276	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 262-3	"
Sawginned Dharwar	...	" 311	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	...	" 302	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6 73 +04	6 72 +04	6 69 +04

July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·64 +04	6 51 +03	6·36 +03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·27 +03	6·24 +03	6 22 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED—
The market is quiet but steady
We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 7 0 B.T.
Apl-May	...	" 8 3 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 1 6 S.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May 8 4 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May ... " 8 5 0 B.T.

SINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c	Rs.	57 0 0
Small White	"	55 8 0
Black Kutni	"	49 0 0
Yellow Higenghat	"	60 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Easier We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs 35 0 0
Forward	...	" 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote.—

Bold	...	Rs. 50 0 0
Small	...	" 47 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pearl 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 7 0 B.T
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 6 B.T

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	11,522 bales.
Wheat	...	19,851 cwts.
Linseed	...	44,728 "
Rapeseed	...	21,319 "
Gingellyseed	...	401 "
Poppyseed	...	1,512 "
Groundnuts	...	2,103 "
Castorseed	...	10,714 "
Rice	...	41,875 "
Myrabollams	...	6,045 "
Cottonseed	...	14,527 "
Mowraseed	...	12 "
Gram	...	2,035 "
Joowar	...	808 "
Maize	...	nil
Barley	...	305 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,665
Bank of India	...	64
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	487 1-2 May
Kohinoor	...	770 "
Manockji Petit	...	3,150 "
New Great Eastern	...	216 1-4 x d. "
Standard	...	1,302 1-2 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah	.....	£85
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	1-4 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	175 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy	...	242 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,430
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	20
Treacher and Co	...	457 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tarti Valley	...	535

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 1.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 23,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 6,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... 12·24+16
Future Cotton at New York July ... 12·11+14
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... Firm
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on firm Southern spot market and bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 1.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 9 16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·57+13
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... 12·36+14
Opening tone of Market— Firm

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 1.
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... do
Tota Day's Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 100 do
Total Sales of Surat ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... 32,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·00
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·91—8
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·69+5
May-June	...	6·68+5
June-July	...	6·65+4
July-Aug.	...	6·60+4
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·48+3
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·32+2
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·24+2
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·21+2
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·19+

Manchester piece goods market—Fair cloth enquiry Fair enquiry for shirting, dhooties and mulls.

LONDON, Apr. 1.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 43 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May:—Hamburg ... ... 45 9 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Hamburg ... 41 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet but steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— ... ...
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £ 23- 5 0
do ... May-June— £ 23- 0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl-May—Hamburg... 69 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal ... ...
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 48 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... 51 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Nomi
Do. Jamba Red— ... do
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...£23-16-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Firm
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London... 31 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 38 6 "
Do. Club No. 2 Apl.-May—London ... 28 7 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Quiet
Do. South Australian Ap-May 37 6 "
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. 35 6 "
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 4 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... 3,500,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Apr. 1.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9-10 1-2
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...May 10 0 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June ... 13 3 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Apl.-May 12 6 3-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...May-June 12 7 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— May-June... 14 6 1 2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet

LONDON, April 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... 12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 11 8
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta, July-Dec. 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Apl.-May... 13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl.... 13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet with
Special Feature ... } little doing

LONDON, Apr. 1.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 12 6
" Best English Selected.	73 10 0
" Braziers ...	80 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter ...	... 21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...212 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	.. 0 0 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	11 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	6 12 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	7 2 6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	7 18 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	7 5 0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ...	6 12 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 17 6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 6 4½
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3 8 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 2 6
Lead Pig English ...	16 15 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot ...	26 1-2
" 2 months hence ...	26 3-4
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 1.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 26 1-2
Silver 2 months 26 3-4
" Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... Unchanged tendency
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... £ 87 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... ... £ 74 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... £ 90
Sterling loan ... ... £ 20
Govt Securities, 3 per cent... £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz .. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans ... 4 1-8
Interest 7 days Market loans. 4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 3-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 2.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 7,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·69	6·72
May-June...	6·68	6·71
June-July...	6·65	6·63
July-Aug....	6·60	6·63
Aug.-Sept...	6·48	6·51
Sept.-Oct....	6·33	6·36
Oct.-Nov....	6·24	6·27
Nov.-Dec....	6·21	6·24
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·19	6 22

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 31.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount in the revised Estimated to be remitted during 1912-13. £25,660,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 29th March 1913, by Council Bills (a) £25,732,800
Excess ... ... £ 72,800
Of this sum £7,060,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1913, and in the ten months, April 1912 to January 1913, compared with the corresponding period of 1910-11 and 1911-12.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of January.

	1911	1912	1913
		British India	
Bombay	31415652	39079932	41552497
Madras	3379466	3749733	3630252
Bengal	3244634	3160347	3346400
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Marwara)	3315006	3627944	4040731
Punjab (including Delhi)	847783	7028.7	500061
Central Provinces and Berar	2279046	2505092	3017822
Total	44491597	52324930	56037778
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	2598338	*2691889	2655231
Grand Total	47099935	55319819	58743004

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
		British India.	
Bombay	364623513	383023536	409230143
Madras	34426647	35414808	38150142
Bengal	32261561	264717.8	31319131
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	29931457	32703069	36172084
Punjab (including Delhi)	6591515	5490035	4361923
Central Provinces and Berar	23944237	23318159	27614223
Total	491778870	538425115	554387651
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)	27732802	28415560	30361102
Grand Total	519511672	5148406·5	577241753

(a) Figures included since April 1911.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of January.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
		British India.	
Bombay pounds ...	14781745	15930205	15154771
yards ...	63432315	67973710	66217426
dozens ...	37417	48506	29961
Madras pounds ...	625378	701503	728473
yards ...	1969675	2260144	2314303
dozens ...	893	2443	7566
Bengal pounds ...	268884	228694	264367
yards ...	1483195	1155454	1317187
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) pounds ...	842340	821666	1003821
yards ...	3380613	3179506	4275721
dozens ...	4113	7674	8606
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	22680	43624	91553
yards ...	573 8	115172	249748
dozens ...	5	... "	483
Central Provinces and Berar. pounds ...	963939	974618	1238857
yards ...	2595725	3649161	4691689
dozens ...	531	643	8 2
Total pounds ...	17505466	18706103	18478842
yards ...	73958921	78333147	79116174
dozens ...	42956	59356	47388
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	1232714	1140516	1135741*
yards ...	4641315	4431568	4 4030
dozens ...	2040	1893	3275
Grand Tl. pounds ...	18788 80	19840619	1961458
yards ...	79610236	82764710	83580204
dozens ...	44926	61154	51163

Ten Months, April to January.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
		British India	
Bombay pounds ...	174188846	185347601	198727552
yards ...	748606690	801462750	862032650
dozens ...	576781	463454	415201
Madras pounds ...	6172297	6422148	7623742
yards ...	19542763	20513577	25510788
dozens ...	24249	31036	53453
Bengal pounds ...	2426132	2083977	3328184
yards ...	13396041	12175856	17305922
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). pounds ...	8223531	7360987	8702956
yards ...	32864612	32335381	37419308
dozens ...	44361	46619	67071
Punjab (including Delhi) pounds ...	353277	547991	803495
yards ...	1017869	1567244	2163903
dozens ...	133	1480	6499
Central Provinces and Berar pounds ...	9501973	10171957	10705912
yards ...	26659032	29265231	40559442
dozens ...	4891	7028	7593
Total .. pounds ...	203866056	212134663	229593941
yards ...	851487006	907420643	956023113
dozens ...	650415	556017	548773
		Foreign Territory.	
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
Pounds .. pounds ...	12517020	12107197	14150790
yards ...	51433865	47901374	54843131
dozens ...	51850	43263	46550
Grand Total. pounds ...	213383087	22454190	244044731
yards ...	902925371	955821997	1010925414
dozens ...	702265	598285	5 5323

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only.
* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1660
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	15 "	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	71½
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		20
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charted Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12£	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	755
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	537½
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2205
China ...	1000	1000	...	707
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1420
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	107½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	107½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Dasid ...	450	250	10	447½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	169
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	150	...	482½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	362½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	491
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	675½
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	50	50	...	50
Indian Mfg ...	100	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal presented by the Bombay Government against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Varley, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, by which he reserved the conviction and sentence of six months, rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Gadgil, First Class Magistrate, Dhulia, on Mansing Daji Patel and Julalsing Daji Patel on a charge of abetting the offence of cheating and thereby inducing the delivery of property.

Mr. D. Binning with Mr. Rao, appeared on behalf of the Bombay Government; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case shortly are as follows:—Accused Mansing and Julalsing were dealers in cotton and owned one gin factory at Mhasavad in the Khandesh district. On the 22nd October 1910, Mansing entered into a written contract with Messrs. Ralli Brothers to sell them good quality machine-ginned cotton on forward delivery due by the 16th November 1910. This contract was effected at the instructions of Julalsing in the presence of a broker. On the 19th November the accused, through their Gumatta, offered in delivery of the above contract thirty dokras of ginned cotton to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Mr. Calpapoulas, the Agent, being absent Mr. Manjunath, the Sub-Agent inspected the cotton and suspected that the cotton offered contained an admixture of raw-cotton cotton-seed, cut-seed etc. in the middle portion of the dokras. On Mr. Calpapoulas return he inspected the cotton and having satisfied himself of the admixture filed a complaint of fraud.

On inspecting the dokras in the presence of a "panch" it was not only found that there was and admixture of foreign matter above described, but it was found that while the surface was carefully packed with good quality of ginued cotton, the middle portion contained an admixture of foreign matter.

It was further suspected since the cotton offered on delivery contained an admixture the machinery which produced such cotton, may have been made susceptible to suit the production of such inferior quality of cotton. The gin was accordingly inspected by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted both the accused and sentenced them to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment each and pay a fine of Rs. 200 each.

Mr. Variey, the Sessions Judge in appeal held that on the facts proved there was no delivery and therefore the conduct of the appellants in law did not constitute an "attempt" to cheat. He accordingly acquitted and discharged the accused.

Against the above order the Bombay Government have appealed, contending that the acquittal was contrary to law and weight of evidence and had occasioned a serious miscarriage of justice.

Their Lordships reversed the order of the Sessions Judge and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate.

A LOCAL APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton yesterday disposed of an appeal filed by one Kaka Bawa, who was on the 26th February last senctenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being found in illegal possession of 3 grains of cocaine.

Mr. Velinker, who appeared for the accused, said that the sentence passed on his client was very severe and a fine would have been enough to meet the ends of justice. Moreover, his client was not in the habit of eating cocaine. The accused had been allowed out on bail by the High Court on the 3rd of March.

Mr. Rao, the Government Pleader, said he did not wish to interfere with the discretion of the Court in the matter of the sentence.

His Lordship in consideration of the fact that the quantity of cocaine found on the accused was small and that he had already undergone six days imprisonment was pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence on the accused.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Davar presided in the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matter.

RE MOOLJI BHIMSI SHAH.

The insolvent in this case had appeared before Mr. Justice Davar in the Chambers and agreed to settle his creditors, but instead of doing so he went away to Karachi. On his return from Karachi he was arrested by his creditors and detained in the Civil Jail.

Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the insolvent applied for the release of the insolvent and prayed for a protection order. He stated that his client had gone to Karachi for his marriage.

Mr. J. D. Dastur appeared for the opposing creditor and pointed out to the Court that the insolvent had not only failed to carry out his agreement but had filed his schedule meantime.

His Lordship refused to grant the protection order and directed that the insolvent be detained in the Civil Jail until the disposal of his case.

RE WALJI MOOSAJI BHARMAL.

Mr. Moos appeared on behalf of Mr. Oosman Jamal Vyani one of the opposing creditors, and said that the insolvent was a racing man who owned six race horses. His client had in pursuance of a decree levied attachment on the horses. Under section 36 of the Presidency Insolvency Act, Mr [illegible] prayed for an order to examine the insolvent as it had been [illegible] of the insolvent [illegible] in question has been [illegible] man.

THE [illegible] COURTS.

SEAMA[illegible]

Mr. A. H. [illegible] A Chief Presidency Magistrate, [illegible] and Vong Song, fireman [illegible] Knight Errant," for assault [illegible] master of the steamer.

The facts were [illegible] on the evening of the 31st ultimo [illegible] firemen, Li Am, Chee Vong and Vong Song, and a donkeyman, went to Captain Jones' (the master of the steamer) cabin and demanded money. This was refused them, and they were told to go away, when the donkeyman struck Captain Jones with a stick and ran away. The man escaped and the captain and the chief officer, who tried to follow him, were prevented by the three others.

The police were informed and the accused given in charge. They were charged before the magistrate with assault and abetment, and with disobeying lawful orders.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for Captain Jones.

Both Captain Jones and the chief officer were examined before the magistrate. The former, after corroborating the above facts, said that he was given a shove but he could not say by whom, as a crowd had gathered. He could not swear that he had asked them to go away. The latter pointed to Vong Song as the man who had shoved him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that it was not true that the captain had asked them to go away.

His Worship acquitted all the accused of the charge of disobeying lawful orders, and two accused on charges of assault. Vong Song, the third accused, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, of which Rs. 30 was ordered to be paid to the complainant to defray his costs.

THEFT IN A GODOWN.

Yesterday at Mazagon before Mr. G. H. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged two Mahomedans named Jaffer Muhamad Ali (22), and Rehiman Sherif Husein (20), both labourers, with theft of 50 gunny bags worth Rs. 12 from a godown in Clive-street.

On Tuesday at 8 p.m. the watchman of the godown noticed the accused removing the bags and raised an alarm, when some men working in there came up and seized the accused, whom they handed over to the police.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The former admitted six previous convictions and the second two.

His Worship said that the first accused appeared to be an incorrigible rogue and sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. As the second accused did not appear to be as bad as the first the magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STOLEN SLIPPERS.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. H. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Dugdoo Dhondee (30), with being found in possession of two pairs of slippers worth Rs. 1-12, for which he could not account satisfactorily.

At 12-30 p.m. on the 1st inst. the constable on duty on Sandhurst-road noticed the accused with the slippers hidden in his clothes and questioned him as to how he had come by them. The accused was at first at a loss, but afterwards said that a brother of his, living in Nall-bazaar, had given him one pair, while the other he had found on the road. On enquiry it was found he had no brother living in Nall-bazaar.

His Worship sentenced the accused to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

LOVE-LORN LUNATIC.

Dorabjee Jamsetjee, described as an educated and respectable Parsi, was yesterday charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing danger to the public.

In response to numerous complaints, plain-clothes constables had been deputed to watch Queen's-road and endeavoured to trace the persons guilty of throwing stones at motor-cars. One of these policemen arrested the accused on Monday evening.

It was stated that the accused had been off his head as a result of the sudden death of his fiance.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30, and he was further bound to keep the peace for one year.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Sub-Inspector Kassum Ismail, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged Narayen Balkrishna, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two lots of gold, valued at Rs. 25 and Rs. 21, respectively, the property of two fisherwomen, residing at Colaba. The accused is a goldsmith and had been entrusted with the gold some eighteen months ago to make ornaments. He absconded and was subsequently arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and promised to make good the price of the property.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 75, of which Rs. 46 was ordered to be given to the complainant as the price of the property.

COTTON FIRE.

A fire occurred on the morning of the 2nd inst. at the Colaba Cotton Green, causing damage which is estimated at well over one lakh of rupees.

The police ramosie on duty saw smoke issuing from some bales of cotton stacked near Grants-buildings, and gave the alarm. Seven fire-engines quickly arrived on the scene, and the fire-extinguishing appliances of the Cotton Merchants' Association were also brought into use, but it was not before the lapse of an hour that the fire was extinguished. Some difficulty was experienced in locating the fire. The place where it originated is the property of Mr. Vardhman Jethsey and it spread to one belonging to Mr. Jetha Deoji. Nearly 878 bales were destroyed by the fire. Several other adjoining stacks were damaged by water. In each case the total damage is estimated at about a lakh.

The cause of the fire is not known.

Among those who rendered help were Mr. Greenop of the Fire Brigade, Mr. Allen of the Salvage Corps, and Superintendent Walker and Inspector Guider of the Bombay Police.

The damaged cotton was insured.

INQUESTS.

DEATH IN A LIME KILN.

A Pardeshi boy named Pudhahi Ramjahsi (8) was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital from Mazagon on the 21st of last month, suffering from injuries sustained by falling into a lime kiln. He died at the hospital on Tuesday night. Mr. G. F. [illegible] the coroner, held an inquest on the [illegible] day, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FATAL FALL.

Alice Chappel (34), a deaf and dumb inmate of the New Foundling Home, Mazagon, was found lying dead in the bathroom on Tuesday night. A doctor was sent for and it was found that she had died from concussion of the brain caused by a fall.

At an inquest held by the coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 3.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

313-10—Nanu H and Co. Jankibai vs S. G. Velingkar and others, Subnis.

Testamentary Suits.

2-13—Daph F and J. Sanders Slater vs Radhai, Subnis and G.

3-13—S Sju B and Co, Gerdhar Khadas and others vs Narbada Alias Bowli, Mulji Rh. and Th.

30-12—Mulji Kh. and Th., Karsondas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kahdas and others, Smetham B and Co.

Long Causes.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

867-12—Malvi H M C R. Lakhmichand Karaynlal vs Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhai Patell and E

898-12—D H Mantri, Damodar Khann T vs The Combay Dyeing M's Co Ltd; Crogie B rnd Co;; Wacha and Co.

1224-13—Dapthary F. and D. Govind Mulji Dayal vs. Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas another.

1005-12—D J Mentari Damodar Kanu Thacker vs The Bombay Dyeing M's Co, Ltd; Craige B and Co; Wacha and Co.

609-12—Diksit D and S. Pestonji R K and Co. Judumull Kundunmull vs Nagurdas Ranchordas Shroff Mulji K and Th.

1029-12—Unwalla P and P. Gukuldas Dhunji and other vs Ranchordas Nanji.

1078-12—Bickneli M R and Co. The Merchants Bank Ltd vs Sorobai Dayabai Seth Edglow G W and Co.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P Valibai widow vs Gokaldas Krrsondas Modhowji K and C.

114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Hali Mowji and Co. vs Sha Vamuda Jetha Jamshedji R and D.

550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.

310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-Genecal of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman Captain and V.

766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai allias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval as Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

160-13—Mulla and M. Manekji Hormasji Wadia vs Jamshedji Hormasji Wadia Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

After the Appellate side work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd. vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

Commercial Cause.

1181-12—Wadia G. and Co. A W Campbell vs Purbhudayal Cukdeobux, Malvi H M and H

Long Causes.

676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.

45-12—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.

320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co; Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

1774-12—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

416-12—Manch and N and Fatmabai vs Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh; Usaf Kabley, Moti and D.

1057-11—Kheend L and M, Shaikh Usab Kubley, vs. Aba Haji Ebrahim, Mulle and M.

434-11—Mulla and M. S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H

1072-11—Mulla and M S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.

42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Namandrai Fulchand Vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payne and Co.

CHIEF OF BHOR.

In response to invitation issued by Messrs. Purushotamdas Mathuradas and Co. a large gathering of Hindus was present at "The Beehive" in Nepean Sea-road last evening at the reception held in honour of H. H. Shrimant Shankarao Pandit Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, to congratulate His Highness on the honour of a salute of eleven guns conferred on him by His Majesty. The address, which was presented to the Chief, was read by Sir Balshandra Krishna. It referred to the unswerving and hereditary loyalty of His Highness to the British Throne.

Mr. Annasahib Sarabhai, the Karbhari of the State, replied to the address on behalf of His Highness. The gathering dispersed after refreshments.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DORSETS vs. B. E. S., PAST AND PRESENT.

A further game in the Aga Khan Tournament was played yesterday evening between the 2nd Dorsets from Poona and the Byculla Education Society's School, Past and Present. In the first half of the game, the Dorsets had matters mostly their own way and twice pierced the defence of their opponents. The pace was fast throughout, and the B. E. S. appeared to be considerably hustled at times, though they revived after the interval and had quite as much of the game in the second half as the Military. The exchanges were on the whole even, and a good game should result in the re-play.

THE GAME.

The Dorsets opened the attack. Byculla relieved with some pretty passing. "Sticks" against the B.E.S. gave the Dorsets a corner and Buckmaster had a shot. The Military continued to press. A pass coming from the left, Buckmaster put in a feeble effort. The Dorsets seemed a little slow to take advantage of their opportunities. Some clever work by Parsons gave the military an opening, but N. Boult cleared with a clever hit taking the ball a foot from the ground. The Dorsets put on the pace a bit and their energetic style of play kept the School on the defensive. Ten minutes from the start Lieut. Powell geting close in scored for the Dorsets (1—0). From the "bully" Byculla came away and for some time did the attacking. Burgess passed to Hassett, who made a feeble shot, which Hales kicked out. Up and down play followed. The Dorsets got a sitting chance, but Goff preferred to pass to Buckmaster, who only half hit the ball, and Boult had no difficulty in saving. A "kick" against Buckmaster spoilt another opening. Millard put in a good run for the school but the Dorsets obtaining possession, Lieut. Powell took the ball up the side-line and a long pass was scooped in by Buckmaster, twenty minutes from the start of the game (2—0). The Dorsets continued to have the better of the exchanges and Murray put in some good defensive work for the school. The left wing of the Dorsets were doing most of the attacking, Rayner and Tatum combining well. Byculla eventually were showing signs of fatigue, and their players seemed inclined to leave it to each other to do the work. However, Fennell eventually got inside the circle and essayed a feeble shot. Soon after it looked all Lombard-street to a China orange that Byculla had a goal. Millard put in a hard shot at close quarters, which struck Hales in goal, and the ball was successfuly cleared. The whistle blew half-time with the Dorsets leading by 2 goals to nil.

The second half opened with Byculla attacking, but Fennell fumbled in the circle. Hassett had an opening and failed to make good. A foul against Rayner spoilt an attack in force by the Dorsets. Murray put in some good defence work; but, turning on the ball, let the Dorsets up. From a corner hit Goff put in a shot that Murray stopped well. Soon after Sinclair had an opening and lost the ball at a critical moment. A wild swipe by Murray gave the Dorsets a free hit. Some long hitting brought the school up, and Hales cleared. Exchanges continued fairly even. Byculla put in a good combined effort and Hassett got inside the circle, but Hales, running out, kicked the ball clear. Fifteen minutes from the start of the second half "sticks" against the Dorsets gave Byculla a short corner, and Cutler, securing possession, drove hard. The ball passed through the players in front of the goal and glanced off someone into the net, giving Hales no chance (1—2). Byculla, greatly encouraged by their success, brightened up considerably, and their supporters grew enthusiastic. Sinclair took the ball up, and, centering to Hassett, that player allowed the sphere to get too far ahead. The Dorsets' goal keeper distinguished himself once more. The Military located themselves for some considerable time in their opponents' circle. Goff put in a shot and soon after Lieut. Powell had one. Two corners against them im succession kept Byculla on the defensive, but they eventually had their turn and, with only four minutes to go Hassett, the inside right, put in a shot from barely inside the circle, which thumped home on the whitewash (2—2). Up and down play followed the "bully off," and time was called without either side being able to claim the victory. Extra play being decided on, the teams changed ends. The Military secured a corner and Buckmaster and Goff both failed to shoot straight. Play continued in front of the School goal and the Dorsets were given another short corner. Buckmaster fell as he took a shot, but the ball went straight and Boult had difficulty in saving. Eventually Sinclair at outside left put in some good work. The teams changed over again for the last five minutes of play. Byculla began to press, and "sticks" in the circle gave them a short corner. Murray cleverly scooped the ball out to Hassett, who shot wide. The whistle blew with the score standing:—

2nd Dorsets..... 2 goals.
B. E. S., Past and Present 2 goals.

The teams were:—

B. E. S.—Goal, A. Boult; backs, Murray and N. Boult; halves, Willard, Cutler and Jukes; forwards, Burgess, Hassett, Millard, Fennell and Sinclair.

Dorsets—Goal, Heles; backs, Rudd and White; halves, Corpl. Parson, Sergt. Drew and Adams; forwards, Rayner, Tatum, Buckmaster, Sergt. Goff and Lieut. Powell.

Referees—Col. Pike and Mr. Simpson.

The game will be replayed this morning.

Baroda H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye

14th Hussars..... Bye

2nd Dorset Regt. / B E Society P&P.. } 2-2

Calcutta Customs. / R G A Colaba..... }

1st Middlesex Rgt.. / Grant Medical Col.. }

Pioneers H C..... / Parsi Pioneers, "A" } Pioneer H C, 2-1

Aligarh College ... / Bombay Customs. }

Bombay Police..... / Royal Irish Rifles. }

Byculla Inst ..... / Crusaders ..... } Byculla 5-0

Sherwood Foresters..... / Bombay Gym "B" }

Hornets ..... } Hornets 3-1
Cyclists H C..... }

Lusitania S C..... Bye
Mahomedans H C... Bye

Bombay Gym "A"... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye

All matches will start punctually at 5-30 p. m.

RACING AT BARRACKPORE.

SUCCESSFUL FIRST PICNIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Despite the races being held at mid-week, the attendance was as big as on the first day, and Major Winter is to be congratulated on the splendid success he achieved. There were five firms of bookmakers who did good business. 'Details:—

PONY SOURRY, DIVISION 2.—2 1-2 furlongs.

Capt. Walker's Prince Merv, 11st. 6lbs. Owner 1
Mr. Roland's Stop Thief, 10st. 6lbs. Hard 2
Mr. Dass's Fusel, 10st. 4lbs...Mr. Dubby 3

ALSO RAN:—Boliver 10st, 2lbs.; Coocan 9st. 10lbs.; Markyn 9st. 4lbs.

PONY SOURRY, DIVISION 1.—2 1-2 furlongs.

Maj. Winter's Post Entry, 11st.....Owner 1
Mr. Rose's Good Style, 10st...Mr. Carlton 2

ALSO RAN:—Ormy, 11st. 7lbs.; Leota 10st. 4lbs.

OPEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Dass's Politesse, 11st...Mr. Durbby 1
Capt. The Hon. Thelluson's Airman, 11st, 7lbs.....Major Winter 2

ALSO RAN:—First Call 10st. 7lbs.; Obo 10st. 2lbs.

CHARGER HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Orr's Foxglove, 12st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. Johnstone's Barmaid, 10st.....Major Winter 2

ALSO RAN:—Sheepshanks 11st.; Thomas 10st.; Ajax 9st.

JAFFARPORE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Capt. Walker's Prince Merv, 9st. 12lbs. Major Winter 1
Dr. Taylor's War Cry, 11st.....Owner 2

ALSO RAN:—Pink Lady 10st. 7lbs.; Bob 9st. 11lb.

STAFF CUP.—6 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. Manuk's Grace 10st. 2lbs.....Elliott 1
Maj. Winter's Confederation, 10st. 2lbs. Thekur 2

ALSO RAN:—Convent Girl 12st.; Kamala 8st.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 5th April. All entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd April.

Metre Class.—Course, Sunk Rock—S. Karanja—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—Committee Vessel.

Tom Tits Class.—Course, Tucker Beacon—Mark Buoy—Committee Vessel—Short Course.

B Class and "C" Metre Class—Course, N. Karanja—S. Karanja—Committee Vessel.

"A" Class and Nelta Class.—Course, Mark Buoy—S. Karanja—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja—Committee Vessel.

A RUSSIAN FALSE PROPHET.

SUFFERINGS OF DELUDED FOLLOWERS.

Nothing can be more characteristic of modern Russia than the tragi-comical story of the religious movement started recently by a certain Podolian monk named Innocent. This worthy, a Moldavian by birth and an inmate of the Theodosian monastery at Balta, a town in Pondolia, discovered one day, in 1910 that a certain priest, Theodosius Levitsky, who had died in 1845 and was buried in the Theodosian monastery, had been a saint, and that, in consequence, his body was a miracle-working relic. The rumour of this startling discovery soon spread all over the neighbouring province of Bessarabia, and the monastery soon became a place of pilgrimage and the scene of miracle cures, and expulsions of "devils." The superiors of the monastery and even the authorities of the diocese at first took to the idea as likely to prove a source of revenue. Gradually, however, the thing became more serious. Innocent was not satisfied with the fame of a mere discoverer, but began preaching to the multitude, speaking of the impending end of the world and of the approaching day of judgment. The authorities then became alarmed, but still refrained from active interference, as the preaching had the unforeseen effect of inducing the faithful not only to leave off drinking and smoking, but also to sell all their belongings and bring the proceeds to the monastery. Gradually, however, Innocent became still bolder. He now proclaimed himself John the Baptist and the prophet Elijah rolled into one, surrounded himself with a large following (predominantly female), introduced a new ritual and worked himself up to the hallucination that he was none other than Jesus Christ himself.

Then the authorities decided to intervene. At first the Holy Synod had an idea of simply unfrocking Innocent and expelling him from the monastery, but the practical uselessness of that measure being obvious, a decision was taken to transfer him to a monastery in a distant part of Russia. The small monastery of Murom, on the Lake of Onega, in the province of Olonel, was chosen. It was also decided to send down to Padolia and Bessarabia missionaries to combat the heresy. This was done at the end of last summer, but the cure proved worse than the disease, for now the faithful of Bessarabia began trooping to Murom. Hundreds of families sold all their belongings and set out on the march to the Lake of Onega, strengthened in their faith in the new Chrish by the similarity of the sound Onega with that of Omega in the verse of the 'Apocalypse "I am the Alpha and the Omega." By the end of the year quite a colony of Bessarabian peasants —men women and children—had assembled at the Murom monastery suffering terribly from hunger cold and overcrowding and no exhortations on the part of the authorities could prevail upon them to go away.

Suddenly on February 19 the whole crowd, consisting of some 800 persons of both sexes and all ages, with Innocent at their head, disappeared. They had set out on foot, bareheaded, without food, money, or warm clothing, and singing psalms, towards the nearest railway station, some 225 miles distant, in order to take the train for the "New Zion." A hue and cry was instantly raised, and when the crowd entered the province of Archangel it was met by a detachment of constabulary and escorted to the nearest town, where they were taken in charge by the police. More than 20 children had perished during the march from hunger and frost, and over 50 men and women had at once to be taken to the hospitals for amputation of frost-bitten limbs and general medical assistance. Innocent himself was placed under arrest, and he will now not only be unfrocked but also proceeded against for blasphemy and even for "less majeste," for he had been declaring that there would be no longer any Tsars in Russia but himself, and that all the kings on earth would be subject to him except those of China and Japan.

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18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
„ „ White do. do.	3	8
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Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
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Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
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Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1913.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

THE future of the Northern Territory, which is engaging the earnest attention of the Commonwealth Government, is so intimately connected with matters of the gravest political and economic importance that the destiny of the original owners of the soil is apt to be forced more and more into the background, or even to be completely overlooked in discussions relating to the development of the empty north. Thus ruminates a colonial writer, who would have his countrymen realise that, in dealing with the virgin area which is about to be opened out, they have responsibilities beyond those affecting the new settlers and speculative miners and cultivators. He fears that the administrators are only too ready to forget that, by taking to themselves the land of the aboriginal owners of the soil, they saddle themselves with ethical burdens and responsibilities that must tax to the utmost the minds of their greatest thinkers. This forgetfulness must not be permitted to continue, and perhaps may not, though the colonist, with his "White Australian" policy is probably the most selfish of all humankind. Protectors have been appointed, which is a satisfactory preliminary step, and the Melbourne Government has set a good example, so far as Victoria is concerned, by affirming the principle that its Protectors of Aborigines shall be officers who have the confidence of the tribes, and who, by years of intimate association with them, are conversant, to some extent, with the workings of their minds. To civilize them is impossible, though it is not impossible to keep them free of some of the effects of association with civilized beings. Experience has shown that intercourse with the white man causes the "black-fellow" to relinquish the beliefs and customs of his fathers. The hold of tribal law and customs weakens as time goes on, and the condition of the people is not improved without the most paternally benevolent supervision, which it is not always easy to exercise.

There are in Australia many who are advocates of fair-play, who insist on the aborigines receiving their due, and that no effort be spared to convert them into law-abiding and useful members of the community. In Western Australia, missionaries have endeavoured, under Government sanction and support, to improve the lot of the aborigines; and, in the Kimberley district, some good results have been achieved. It is hoped that, by granting them reserves and carefully administering them, it will be possible indefinitely to prolong the existence of a race which has yielded a vast store of invaluable data to anthropologists and ethnologists throughout the world. But the Australian aborigines are lamentably primitive. The writer, whose appeal we have referred to, inclines to pessimism. He says the Australian aborigine has learnt to make the stone axe, the stone spear-head, and grinds his roots and seeds by means of stone mills or "querns"; but, though that wonderful weapon, the boomerang, is his and his alone, he has not become acquainted with the bow, nor has he learned to provide for the morrow in any way. His hunting expeditions provide food for one meal only. Even that clothing which civilisation has forced upon him is shed when it would be of most use to him—during the cold tropical night. He has not learnt to lay in enough fuel to keep his fire alight from sunset to dawn. Psychologically too, he is extremely backward. He has not evolved even the most primitive of religions. His ideas of right and wrong "pertain to a school of ethics so distinct from that adopted by the white races that it is most difficult to convince him of the illegality of many of his actions." Any animal on his land becomes his property, and accordingly he resents punishment for spearing cattle which have strayed upon it.

How to lead the minds of these people into our own way of thinking, how to teach them the new laws without deriding those of their fathers, to impress upon them the dignity of labour, and the necessity of providing for the morrow, is recognised as the greatest problem the Protectors will have to solve. They are thousands of years behind their neighbours, and their laws are those of the Neolithic age. But, for the encouragement of those who are to aim at their redemption, the experiences of North America, South Africa, New Zealand, are quoted. The Red Indian, though almost exterminated, has in many cases become a highly useful member of society; the superior intelligence of the Maori lightened the task in New Zealand, and they have, for many years, had direct representation in the Legislature. In South Africa less satisfactory progress has been attained, but, at the time the white first came in contact with any of them, they were far more advanced in civilisation than the Australian aborigines at the present time. They are dying out, it is true; it is almost certain that within a century they will have disappeared; but, in the meantime, it is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to ease the burden of life for them as much as possible and by granting them sufficiently large reservations to enable them to follow their own laws and customs without coming in contact with the white colonist, who is not either most patient or most magnanimous in his treatment of those who come in his way, particularly of those who are so primitive and helpless as the absorigines of Australia.

TRAFFIC NEAR CHOWPATTI. QUESTIONS of traffic in the neighbourhood of the sea front at Chowpatti have, from time to time for many years, occupied the Corporation. A report connected with the same subject will come before that body during the present month, and when that has been settled, it is to be hoped that the whole matter will have been finally disposed of. The Municipal Commissioner has addressed a long letter to the Corporation on the subject, first of all suggesting that the Chowpatti level-crossing over the B. B. and C. I. Railway be closed and an overbridge be erected in its place. This level-crossing was used till some three or four years ago by horse traffic and pedestrians alike. Since the opening of Sandhurst Bridge, however, horse traffic has been diverted in that direction, but pedestrians, who would otherwise be compelled to make a wide detour, have still continued its use. The proposed improvement is one, which is thoroughly necessary; for, as is well known, the pedestrian traffic at this point is often very heavy and especially during certain Hindu festivals. At Ganpati and on Cocoanut day huge crowds flock to the sea-shore, many of them passing over the level-crossing. At the same time it is proposed to close altogether the level-crossing below Kennedy Bridge, a right-of-way which is still much used but which is of considerably less value to the public since the construction of Sandhurst Road and Bridge and Hughes Road, from which it is not far distant. However, in order that no inconvenience at all may be caused it is proposed to construct a 40 foot road from Girgaum Back road to the foot of the south approach of Kennedy Bridge. The Municipal Commissioner's letter deals with the question very clearly and apparently there is little still to be settled, except a point in regard to the share of the cost, which shall be borne by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This however is a small matter, which should be easy of adjustment. The total cost of the over-bridge, of which the company will pay half, will be Rs. 30,000, while the net cost of the new road will be Rs. 88,592. Both improvements are undoubtedly desirable, and it is to be hoped that no delay will be permitted in giving the Commissioner the necessary authority to carry out the work.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT. THE "Daily Mail's" offer of prizes for non-stop flights round Great Britain and across the Atlantic has been quickly responded to, and, when Reuter wired yesterday, there were four aviators ready to risk their lives in the interests of science, honour,—or for the sake of gain. Mr. Gordon England and Herr Rumples, have not yet distinguished themselves to any known extent in aeronautics; but Mr. S. F. Cody, and M. Bleriot, have long records to their credit. The former, an American, has a most remarkable history. Early associated with circus-shows, he perfected a man-lifting kite, and obtained an appointment in connection with the British Army for which he manufactured military observation kites. Having gifts as a mechanician, he was appointed constructor in the balloon-factory at Aldershot, where he built and drove the first British air-ship. On a biplane, which he designed and built, he made many adventurous flights, and his name has since become one of the most famous in the aeronautical world. He was first to carry into practice the idea of having two motors on an aeroplane. M. Bleriot has made many prize-winning flights, and was the first to cross the English Channel. He is said to have been the victim of about fifty accidents, and yet, when he had finally established his type of monoplane, had crossed the Channel, and risked his life on many occasions, he announced that he had given up competitions and exhibition-flying, and would devote himself to the manufacture and evolution of the perfect flying-machine. There is another record to be made, however, so M. Bleriot has either changed his mind or will send a deputy.

THE LASCARS' CLUB. IT is only within the last two or three years that Indian Seamen or "Lascars," of whom many hundreds call at the Port of London annually, have had any facilities afforded them for enjoying social life amongst their fellows ashore, or have been given any inducement not to spend their time in the port in a less desirable manner. However nowadays, mainly through the energy of Dr. J. Pollen, C.I.E., they have a club commonly called the "Lascars' Club," and officially known as the British Indian Seamen's Institute in Victoria Dock Road. This institution has been largely and gratefully used by them, and Dr. Pollen has continued to show his devotion to their welfare by acting as the honorary secretary of the Institution. Unfortunately, his accounts for the years 1911 and 1912, which he has just issued, show that it has been a matter of the greatest difficulty to carry on the club with the funds, which are at present available. We mention the matter because we think this charity may be made more widely known in Bombay. At present the institute is but small but the Kalassis show grateful appreciation of it, and it may be necessary in the future to enlarge it. We hope that it may prove so, for the desirability that native seamen should make use of such an institution, while ashore in London, seems to be obvious.

H.M.S. "DEFENCE." THE cruiser "Defence," which, under command of Capt. Bruce, M.V.O., formerly of H.M.S. "Marathon," on the East India station—came to Bombay in the escort of the King and Queen, seems to be having all the luck in the way of taking part in historic incidents. She was the only ship on the return voyage to call at Port Sudan, thence, while in the Cuina squadron, she was sent to Japan for the funeral of the Mikado. Returning to Malta she was ordered off to represent the British Navy at the funeral of the late King of Greece, and is now detailed to take part in the naval demonstration designed to bring peace to the Balkans.

In the case in connection with the disturbance between sepoys and police at Ootacamund, Mr. M. Goung, District Magistrate, framed charges under sections 147, 323 and 353 against all the accused, with an additional charge against one accused under section 325. Mr. S. J. Gonsalves, a High Court Vakil, defends the accused. A number of witnesses including General Sir Woon have been cited for the defence.

At a school prize distribution at Tatta, Karachi, Mr. M. H. S. Lawrence, Collector of Karachi, addressing the townspeople in the Sindhi language, said: "You will observe in after life that those men are the happiest who adhere most closely to their ancient doctrines. I notice with much regret that it is the fashion of young men now to despise the wisdom of the 'shastras,' and I also notice that the same young men are ever restless, without peace or happiness, and, in my opinion, this restlessness is due to the fact that their minds have no support from the teachings of religion."

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE LATEST GERMAN TAXATION BILL.

BERLIN, Mar. 14.

The German Government sprung a great surprise on the German people at the beginning of March. After every one had long been wondering how the required sum of money was to be raised, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the official organ of the Government, announced the Chancellor's intention of meeting the high single expenditure necessitated by the new Army Bill by imposing a single tax on all fortunes in excess of a certain amount. It is estimated that the sum to be thus got together by means of one contribution will amount to about one milliard of marks and for this purpose it will be necessary to impose a tax of from 1-2 to 2-3 per cent. on the fortunes concerned.

As may well be imagined, this announcement created considerable excitement, but the Government's plan has nowhere met with any very decided opposition, and it seems certain that the proposal will be ultimately carried through. With the exception of the Socialists, all the different political parties have agreed that the necessary sum must be forthcoming, and that the plan suggested is a feasible one. Germany has become enormously rich.

Our statisticians have calculated that the national wealth of Germany amounts to something between 320 and 360 milliards of marks It is, of course, extremely difficult to accurately assess the amount, but if we take fire insurance figures as a basis, we may assume that Germany is at the present moment, richer than France, to the amount of between 70 and 90 milliards. It must be admitted, however, that Germany, like many rich people, is always short of ready money. German capital is all invested in home and foreign undertakings, and the greater part of the profits from such undertakings it at once re-invested. For this very reason, it will be very difficult for the Government to impose a new tax of nearly a milliard of marks without disturbing the money market, and without further depressing German Government bonds, which have already fallen low enough as a result of an increased rate of interest.

But, on the other hand, if the sum in question be raised, not by the issue of a loan but by one single contribution imposed on all fortunes in excess of a certain figure, a great part of this sum will be covered by current incomes and by savings of various kinds, so that industrial life in general will be less severely affected than would be the case if a new loan were to be issued. This fact has been clearly recognised by the heads of our great German banks, who have all publicly proclaimed their approval of this new scheme of taxation.

Furthermore, the Government has special financial reasons for adopting this new course. It has long been intended to fix on a unit of assessment with regard to the fortunes of the different States of the Empire. A portion of the monetary requirements of the Empire is covered by contributions from the Federated States, which contributions are fixed at a certain sum per head of the population. Such contributions should, of course, be based on the wealth and paying capacity of the different States, and for this purpose, this single contribution from all fortunes in excess of a certain amount will serve as a useful basis.

It is just one hundred years since the German people shrank from no sacrifice in their war for freedom against Napoleon. At that time everybody contributed his last penny to the good cause. And the enthusiasm with which the suggested tax is being received on all sides, shows that the German people are still willing to make great sacrifices for the sake of the Empire.

The French newspapers are endeavouring to show that the new plan is nothing more or less than the last desperate effort of a people on the verge of bankruptcy, but every intelligent observer must recognise that the tax in question is, in reality, more a proof of the financial strength than of the financial weakness of the country. The scheme is sure to succeed, and this will be the best proof of its soundness.

FOREIGN WORKMEN IN GERMANY.

Since intensive cultivation has been introduced into Germany, and in consequence of the industrial boom that has accompanied this change, something, like a million foreign workmen stream over the eastern and southern frontiers of the German Empire, annually, and find lucrative employment for months, and in some cases for years. This fact, which is abundantly proved by statistics, has been described by the foreign Press as a danger, both for German agriculture and for the military safety of the Empire. As a matter of fact, great care has been taken that this introduction of foreign labour from neighbouring countries which are in a lower state of economic development, shall prove neither hygienically nor economically prejudicial to the interests of the Fatherland. In order to meet the difficulties of the situation created by this influx of foreign workmen, the "Deutsche Arbeitercentrale" was called into being, and has effectively obviated the more serious evils thus created.

This "Arbeitercentrale" has its own stations along the frontier, where all foreign workmen entering Germany are medically examined, their identity clearly established, and all undesirable aliens sent back. On the other hand, those workmen who succeed in passing this test are provided with board and lodging until they proceed to their destination. Not only does the "Arbeitercentrale" thus look after these men, but they are also cared for by the police. The authorities only supply labourers to those employers who comply with all the strictly prescribed regulations concerning the housing of foreign workmen. Not only must the sexes be kept apart, but iron bedsteads must be supplied, and a definitely fixed area of space allowed for each person in the sleeping rooms. Furthermore, the "Arbeitercentrale" sees that all wages are paid according to contract, that the men and women are well treated, and duly receives and examines all complaints at its offices. The statement that these foreign workmen save a considerable proportion of their wages, which they either send home or take with them on their return cannot be denied. But this does no harm to German agriculture or industry as the equivalent in the shape of work for the wages paid remains in the country, or is converted into cash in the markets of the world. A further advantage of this influx of foreign workmen is that, on their return home, they create a certain demand for various useful and practical articles of German manufacture.

It is quite evident that among such a vast number of men, there must be certain undesirable elements. And for this reason we owe a debt of gratitude to the "Arbeitercentrale" for weeding out bad characters at the frontier, and, in general, for keeping a control, in the matter of health and morals, over these men. All this proves that the pessimistic opinion formed by some people, as the result of studying the reports and tables published by the institute in question, is based on entire misconception of the facts at issue.

JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF THE BERLIN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The coming celebrations of the twenty fifth anniversary of the Emperor's reign are already beginning to take shape. The Royal Academy of Arts is appearing as first in the field, and is already organising a jubilee exhibition in honour of the event. The present President of the Academy, Professor Manzel, the sculptor, has conceived the happy idea of ignoring the existing split between the Academy and the more modern School of Art represented by the "Sezession" and of inviting a number of the most prominent members of this latter body to take part in the proposed exhibition. By this step German art will be represented in a more complete and worthy manner than would have been otherwise the case. In this exhibition Max Liebermann, the old leader of the Modern School, will be represented by a portrait of Dr. Burchard, the late Burgomaster of Hamburg; this portrait is a fine example of fidelity of conception and perfection of colour scheme united in a harmonious whole. Then we have a portrait of Professor Edward Meyer, the well-known historian. This is one of Louis Corinth's characteristic heads somewhat hard in outline and blurred in colouring. A far more finished and delicate piece of work is a portrait by Reinhold Lepsius of the recently deceased Art Historian Carl Justi. Numerous contributions from other parts of Germany worthily represent the Post-Impressionist School. For instance, Franz Stuck has contributed a picture representing the actress Tilla Durieux as Circe; this work is executed in pastels, and is the very impersonation of voluptuous charm. Heinrich von Zugel is to exhibit a number of his wonderful landscapes and animal pictures, with their wonderful effects of light and soil. Not only is Wilhelm Trubner represented by an equestrain portrait of the late Grand-duke of Baden, but he is also exhibiting a lake scene in Bavaria, the wonderful bluish-green tints of which betray the hand of this master from afar. Leo Putz, who has now taken up his abode in Dusseldorf, represents the dainty, decorative, and extremely effective School of Munich Art. Josse Goossens of Munich contributes a "Sunday at the Rifle Butts"; this picture is distinguished by its wonderful scheme of colouring, against which the human figures stand out in sharp relief. Statuary is represented by some of the most striking specimens of the entire exhibition. Specially deserving of note is a powerfully conceived undraped equestrian figure, a bronze by Hermann Hahn of Munich, which may be described as a splendid example of the Hildebrand School. Hildebrand himself is scarcely seen at his best with a bust of Werner v. Siemens, but there are other splendid portrait busts by Hugo Lederer, Fritz Behn of Munich (Stastasekresar Dr. Rolf), Fritz Klimsch and others; mention should be made of a beautiful and life-like figure of a bather, also of groups of animals by August Gaul, the greatest living master in this particular branch of art. All these exhibits show the art of the sculptor at its best and are worthy of special attention.

L. ASCH.

ASSAM BOMB OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The details of the Moulvi Bazar (Assam) bomb outrage are still extremely meagre. The explosive employed was picric acid and the machine contained pieces of thin wire, jute carding pins, small pieces of tin and pieces of iron. When the body of the deceased was discovered, a fully loaded revolver was found near his right hand, and a second also fully loaded and quite new, was found beneath the body. The identity of the deceased has not yet been established, though it is stated that he is a resident of Baniyachong, a village close to Moulvi Bazar.

The trial of Madar Bux and Nur Bux, kitmatgars, under section 328, I.P.C. for the alleged poisoning of Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Seaforth Highlanders, will begin before Mr. D. R. Lyle, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Agra, on the 10th instant.

HESITANCY OF EUROPE.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION DISCUSSED.

MONTENEGRO LIKELY TO TAKE SCUTARI.

CYNICAL COMMENTS BY "DAILY CHRONICLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 2.

The question of a naval demonstration off Montengero is preoccupying the Cabinets of Europe. It seems certain that Montenegro, perceiving that she has nothing to lose, is making a furious effort to capture Scutari, and, according to reports from Vienna, with substantial success.

There has been a violemt eruption of public opinion in Russia against the coercion of Slavs, which places M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, in a very awkward position. France is likewise not enthusiastic.

The British Press is divided on the subject. The *Daily Chronicle*, in a remarkable article, ridicules the supposed impartiality and justice of the Powers and their right to dictate. They are merely guided by selfish interests. The article suggests that a demonstration against Montenegro is as futile as one a gainst Switzerland would be.

ALLIES AND POWERS

CONCILIATORY TO MEDIATION PROPOSALS.

LONDON, April 2.

Reuter learns that the reply of the Allies to the mediation proposals of the Powers is conciliatory. Bulgaria abondons the idea of a frontier running from the Gulf of Saros to Midia, agreeing to a slightly modified line from Enos to Midia.

GREECE IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA.

LONDON, April 1.

Greece has addressed a strong declaration to the Powers proposing that a plebiscite be taken in the region of Southern Albania claimed by Greece, and affirming that no Greek Government could withdraw troops from the territory, which they occupy and which they have delivered from the Turks.

TURKS LOSE FOURTEEN GENERALS.

SOFIA, April 1.

It is officially stated that the capture of Adrianople cost the Bulgarians from ten thousand to twelve thousand killed and wounded.

The Bulgarians captured about two thousand officers, including fourteen generals and sixty thousand men.

LONDON, April 1.

Reuter reaffirms that it is the unanimous opinion of the Powers that, failing the compliance of Montenegro with their demands, a naval demonstration is necessary. Communications in this connection are now passing between the different capitals.

MALTA, April 1.

The British cruiser "Defence" has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed eastward. It is believed that it will take part in the naval demonstration off the coast of Montenegro.

LONDON, April 2.

It appears certain that neither France nor Russia will take part in the naval demonstration off the coast of Montenegro.

BERLIN, April 2.

The German cruiser "Breslau" has been ordered to the Adriatic to participate in the naval demonstration.

VIENNA, April 2.

Part of the Austrian squadron has reached Antivari. The remainder is being held in reserve at Cattaro.

CETINJE, April 2.

The Government in reply to the Powers' Note refuses for military reasons to transmit to the Commandant of Scutari the cipher despatch from the Porte authorising the departure of civilians.

BELGRADE, April 2

The Servians and Montenegrins are bombarding the Scutari forts. Their surrender is expected in a day or two.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay has received to-day the following wire from the Foreign Office, Constantinople:—

"Sublime Porte, 1st April, 15th.—On 31st March, nothing at Bulair. At Chatalja a detachment of the enemy trying to retreat behind Kaladira was defeated by our artillery. No other event."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INCOME

DIGNIFIED REPLY TO INSULTING QUESTION.

LONDON, April 1.

There was a little scene in the House of Commons this afternoon, when Mr. J. H. Kebty-Fletcher asked Mr. Lloyd George if there were any emoluments attached to his office other than his salary.

Mr. Lloyd George replied in the negative.

Mr. Kebty-Fletcher then asked if his salary was not sufficient to prevent him from wrongfully and improperly gambling!

There were cries of "Order," and the Speaker intervened.

Mr. Lloyd George requested that things might be said openly, and be said in places, where they were subject to cross-examination.

[Mr. Kebty-Fletcher is a Liverpool merchant, who represents as a conservative to Altrincham Division of Cheshire]

ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

IMPRESSMENT OF AIRCRAFT.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS' POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 2.

The Army Annual Bill authorizes the impressing of aircraft for military purposes in case of emergency, the same as carriages, motor-cars and locomotives.

The Bill also extends the billeting powers of Territorial officers.

NEW CITY OF DELHI.

SIR SWINTON JACOB'S PROCEDURE.

LONDON, April 1.

Several questions were asked in the House of Commons to-day, with regard to the Delhi town-planning.

Mr. Montagu stated that he hoped that Sir Swinton Jacob would meet the selected architects in England next month and visit India next cold weather.

Mr. Joseph King asked whether the report on Indian native architectural work would be published.

Mr. Montagu replied that the report had not yet been received. Lord Crewe expected a communication on the subject from the Government of India in May, and would then consider the best way of dealing with the matter.

AMERICAN FLOODS.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, April, 1.

King George has cabled to President Wilson expressing his great distress at the disastrous floods and loss of life, and his deep sympathy with the people of the United States.

The President has replied expressing his deep appreciation of His Majesty's message.

AVIATION.

ENTRANTS FOR THE "DAILY MAIL" PRIZES.

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. Gordon England (Great Britain) and Herr Rumpler, (Germany) have offered to compete for the *Daily Mail* prize, for a flight in a hydro-aeroplane across the Atlantic.

The Bleriot Company and Mr. S F. Cody have entered for the prizes for flights across the Atlantic and round Great Britain.

KAISER AS LANDLORD.

AGREEMNT REACHED WITH EJECTED TENANT.

LONDON, April 1.

The Kaiser has come to an agreement with his tenant, Herr Sohst, in the litigation against whom His Majesty was recently defeated. Herr Sohst has surrendered the remainder of his lease, and will receive the Order of the Crown of the fourth class.

LATER.

Herr Sohst will receive from the Kaiser, in addition to the decoration, six thousand pounds sterling as compensation for the termination of his lease.

U. S. AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, April 2.

Mr. Walter Page, who has accepted the United States Ambassadorship in London, is a scholarly business man. He is not wealthy nor a politician.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. Harold Smith, M.P., has written to the chairman of the Marconi Committee resigning his membership on the ground that two members withheld from the Committee information, which, if it had been communicated, must have shortened, and materially altered the proceedings.

This has reference, doubtless, to the previous knowledge of certain members of Ministers' transactions in the shares of the American Marconi Company.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

LONDON, April. 1st.

The first loan of the Union of South Africa will be issued in London to-night at par.

The Loan is of four millions sterling and bears interest at 4 per cent.

THE WRECKED "AGADIR."

LONDON, April 1.

Material from the "Agadir" has not been landed.

The vessel is on a rocky bottom, two hundred yards from the shore.

It is hoped to rescue her with hawsers and boats at low tide.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, April 2.

Bathnally was scratched for the Grand National at 12-36 p. m. yesterday.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

U. P. GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE.

L.-G.'S PROPORTION OF INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 2.

At the resumed enquiry by the Public Services Commission this morning, Mr. Burn, Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government, gave evidence on behalf of the Local Government.

He said that, having regard to the administrative needs of the province, and the wishes of the mass of people, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to put competent Indians into 8 collectorships out of 48, and 16 judgeships out of 31, in the United Provinces So far as the system of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service was concerned, it was unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor's scheme was that to maintain competition in England open to Indians and Englishmen, the age should be reduced to between 17 and 19, and the system should besupplemented as far as possible by selection in India. Sir James Meston did not consider that there had been any deterioration in knowledge oflanguages by Civilians.

Cross-examined, Mr. Burns thought he would have a three years' probation in England, spent in the departmental examination, the last year at an approved University. He recommended that the pensions of Lieutnant-Governors be raised higher than other members, of the service. He would not give an extra pension to members of the Executive Council.

The Rev. Mr. Holland, Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad, thought a combined system of recruitment to the Civil Service gave India the advantage of securing the ablest men for the service. He advocated simultaneous examinations and said England had long been pledged to it and the popular demand had to be satisfied. He laid down some limitations under which simultaneous examinations could be introduced.

The Hon. Syed Riza Ali was called in after Mr. Holland. He stated that the present system of recruitment was not satisfactory. He did not advocate simultaneous examinations for he believed that, for certain years to come, the administration in India should remain British. He disapproved the system of young civilians being appointed to the judicial branch. There was no justification for the charge that Indian members of the Civil Service had not proved successful administrators. He thought that the executive should be separated from the judicial branch.

Mr. Shahid Husain member of the U. P. Council was the last witness examined. He advocated simultaneous examinations but was against the competition.

Cross-examined, he said that those who belonged to the governing classes must have preference in the higher appointments.

The Commission adjourned till Friday.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SORROW AT SIR EDWARD BAKER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding. Before the legislative business commenced, the President suspended the rules of business and moved a resolution placing on record deep sorrow at the untimely death of Sir Edward Baker, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and expressing condolence and sympathy with Lady Baker.

Sir William Duke seconded and said that his ideal was to make the Government more affective and strong by associating with the Government a large measure of popular opinion. Sir William Duke referred to the part played by Sir Edward Baker in preparing the Council regulations and his advocacy of the Executive Council for Bengal.

The resolution was approved by a large number of non-official members and carried, every member present standing.

BENGAL GAMBLING BILL.

At to-day's Bengal Council, after the condolence resolution, the Bengal Gambling Bill came up for discussion. There were eight amendments on the agenda; four of them were withdrawn, one accepted, and the rest lost as they did not improve the Bill. The Bill, as amended, was passed.

Consideration of the Calcutta Loans Bill was postponed, after which the Budget discussion commenced.

KARACHI BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL MEAT-CARTS, THE CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Apr. 2.

The butchers of Karachi, who are on strike since yesterday, seem determined to hold out against the Municipality. But the Municipality have arranged to buy cattle and to have them slaughtered, and thus to supply all the markets with meat until such time as the butchers come to their senses. This was done this morning and cattle were slaughtered in the Bhistiwara slaughter yard, the contractors there having consented thereto, and no cattle were slaughtered at the Lyari slaughter yard. The meat was carried by the Municipality in Municipal carts to the Boulton and other markets.

The whole trouble seems to be due to the action of the health officer, who did not approve of the meat being carried by the butchers in their own carts from the slaughter-houses to the markets, and with the consent of the Municipality, introduced the system of carrying meat in Municipal carts from the slaughter-houses to the city.

NOT AS OTHER MEN.

A THEOSOPHIST AND THE LAW.

DIGRESSION IN MADRAS LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 2.

When the adjourned enquiry into the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. A. Schwarz of the Theosophical Society against the *Hindu* was resumed before the Presidency Magistrate, Rao Sahib G. Venkataramayya brought to the notice of the Court certain incidents in regard to the question put by him to Mr. Schwarz on the 17th of last month.

The said question was relevant to show that the witness was lying. A few minutes after he had finished the cross-examination for that day counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Richmond, told him that the remarks he had made had provoked the witness, and, although the occasion was privileged, yet he was dealing not with ordinary people but with people who were accustomed to use physical force, and who would not mind going to jail or paying a fine to gain their ends. Mr. Venkataramayya replied that he would be well and duly protected. Mr. Richmond again spoke to him outside the court-house, about the same matter, and told him that he might apprehend something. He rejoined that this would not deter him from discharging his duty to his client, and that he would await the course of events.

On the 19th, just as he was entering the court, Mr. Richmond told him that the matter had been placed in the hands of Messrs. King and Partridge, solicitors, and the complainant had instructed them to proceed against him for unprofessional conduct. He received a notice from Messrs. King and Patridge dated the 20th March, on the 22nd. The notice disclosed that he stated that the witness was lying, and warned him that unless he withdrew that remark and tendered an apology before Friday, the matter would be brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

The vakil said that proper authority in this instance was his Worship, and, if his general behaviour had been unprofessional and rude, it ought to have been brought to the notice of the Court. He put the notice in the hands of his counsel, Mr. J. L. Rozario, who replied to it, denying any such rudeness or unprofessional conduct, and declining to tender an apology.

The vakil, continuing, said that the language in the notice contained some unfounded and improper allegations in regard to his general professional behaviour in the conduct of the case, without any special allegation to justify that observation. This, in fact, required a stronger reply, but Mr. Rozario thought a moderate one would serve the purpose. Such conduct on the part of the witness implied a threat which amounted to contempt of court, and he was advised to bring the matter to the notice of his Worship.

FREE COUNTRIES.

Mr Richmond informed the Court that he did not wish to speak on the matter as it might form the subject-matter of the proceedings in another Court. His friend was not justified in bringing the matter to the notice of the Court. He had privately told his friend that he should be thankful for his not being in a foreign country, where drastic measures would be adopted, perhaps a horsewhip or a challenge, and he would not have been surprised if Schwarz had taken the law into his own hands. He told Mr. Venkataramayya about the notice, so that the matter might be nipped in the bud.

His Worship then made the following observation: "I do not think that I should take any action in the matter, as the complainant has placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors. I have not observed anything rude or any unprofessional conduct on the part of Mr. Venkataramayya. He has discharged his duties without fear of favour."

The case was then proceeded with.

THE CANNANORE TRIAL.

CAPT. SPITTA GRANTED FURTHER ADJOURNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 2.

At the general court-martial for the trial of Capt. J. C. Spitta of the 58th Carnatic Infantry assembled, the accused made another petition for adjournment, setting forth that his counse could not turn up for pressure of wo... In the event of this prayer being refused, he asked he might at least be permitted to reserve his cross examination of the prosecution witnesses till that date.

Mr. S. A. Walker, counsel for the prosecution, said it was far better to adjourn the trial al ogether, and reject the second proposal of going on with the examination-in-chief and reserving the cross-examination, which would be a most inconvenient course.

The Judge-Advocate pointed out that certain witnesses had come from a distance, and it would be inconvenien if the first proposal in Capt. Spitta' petition was acceded to.

The Court granted an adjournment till 16th instant, and will probably reassemble to-morrow to go on with the trial of some of other officers concerned.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

LADY HARDINGE.

SUNSHINE TO SICK CHILDREN.

ANNUAL TREAT WITH THE THANK-OFFERINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April, 2.

The following letter has been sent by H. E. Lady Hardinge to Surg.-Genl. Sir C. P. Lukis, Director-General, I.M.S:—

Viceroy's Camp, India, 28th March 1913.

Dear Sir Pardey Lukis,

I have been considering how I could give the greatest happinness by spending the thank-offering for the Viceroy's recovery which has been so kindly and generously placed in my hands. My first wish was to give to all the little children of India a holiday and birthday feast on June 29th, the Viceroy's birthday, so that they might share with me on that day my joy that his life has been spared by God's goodness through these anxious months. But when I came to consider the numbers I found this to be out of the question. I wish very much that it could be done and that no little child in India, boy or girl need be left out. But such a vast birthday treat as that is clearly beyond the fund at my disposal. I had therefore to limit my ideas and I considered various schemes, for instance, whether my own treat might be given at the different provincial capitals, or in the Delhi district, and Calcutta and Simla, where the Viceroy had personally resided. But these plans were all open to objections, as including some places and omitting others. Then it occurred to me that I might myself give the birthday treat to one special class of children (to whom my sympathy quite naturally goes out most of all at this time) namely, the suffering children, both boys and girls, in the many hospitals of India. I might give them happiness On their beds of pain on one day at least in the middle of the hot weather. I could also probably so utilise the fund that the treat to the little sufferers might be repeated in after years. This seemed to me the happiest way of all for the suffering children who clearly have the first claim. and I would ask you to be the treasurer and disburser of the fund while you remain In India. But I do not wish to abondod altogether my first great desire that all the little children of India should share with me my joy on the Viceroy's birthday this year. I know know there are difficulties and I do not how it can be done, but I feel that the loyal hearts of the Indian Empire, who have already shown us so much sympathy, will in some way or other do what they can to make it possible. I leave it with confidence in their hands and ask that this year the Viceroy's birthday, June 20th, may be a "Children's Day" throughout the whole of India.—Yours very sincerely.

WINIFRED HARDINGE
of Penshurst."

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

CAPTAIN DAVIS EXPLAINS.

To an interviewer, Captain Davis at Hobart explained that he decided to leave Dr. Mawson for the following reasons:—(1.) The party at the main base were in perfect safety and fully equipped in every way for a second winter; (2) the short summer season at Adelie Land was evidently overviolent, weather having apparently set in with falling temperatures, the gales often lasting for a week without cessation; (3) the further detention of the vessel was seriously endangering our chance of being able to relieve Wild's base this year, to reach which we had to traverse a distance of 1,500 miles; the navigation of which distance was rendered extremely difficult on account of constant snowstorms and growing darkness; (4) the only other vessel which had penetrated south in this region, the Gauss, had been frozen in on February 22, and the "Aurora" was not provisioned for a winter in the ice as we had landed most of our spare stores for the relief party at the main base; and (5) as a seaman knowing the difficulties that we encountered both in getting to and getting away from the second base in the previous year, I felt that nothing could exonerate me from blame if we further delayed our departure, and that, being unable to communicate with Dr. Mawson, it was clearly my duty to act, as I was convinced he would wish me to do were I able to make him acquainted with the situation of the western party. At 630 on February 9, I gave orders for departure. As we left Commonwealth Bay, and got away from the snow slopes, the weather again improved.

After describing the voyage to Mr. Wild's base, and the picking up of the party on Febrary 23, Captain Davis said:—On the following day we were traversing the sea of bergs again. But this time in fine clear weather. For nearly 400 miles we made north among a great number of bergs and floes. It appeared astonishing how we could have escaped running into them during the last blizzard. We did not get out of the icebergs until north of the 60th parallel. There appears to be some current or meeting of currents, which collects the ice in this locality, as I have seen nothing like it in any other part of the Antarctic. The last icebergs were sighted in 55 1-2deg. south, and the "Aurora" continued her voyage towards Hobart before strong westerly gales and high seas."

SERIOUS PUNJAB DACOITIES.

LAHORE, April 2.

A terrible dacoity is reported from Talwandi Raman, a thickly populated village in Gurdaspur district. The victim, a retired Hindu patwari, was most brutally cut to pieces, and nothing moveable was left in his house. The culprits in this, as in all the previous dacoities, remain untraced.

Another serious dacoity is reported from the village Mamuri, near New Dera Ghazi Khan, the victim being Pandit Girdharilal, a well-known physician Five of his men were severely wounded and two other Hindus were killed.

SIND'S BONANZA.

KARACHI'S GROWING COMMERCE.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FACILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 1.*

At the annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Webb, Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—"Never, since this Chamber was founded in 1860, has it been the lot of any chairman to unfold a report of such an exceptionally rosy hue as that, with which it is my good fortune to deal to-day. Take first the figures of last year's trade. The grand total is far ahead of the record total of 1911 and of all the previous years. We have perhaps become accustomed now to this regular record-breaking business year after year, but we cannot say that we are accustomed to so great a leap forward as that which the figures of 1912 reveal. The advance in 1912 has been over ten and a half crores, from 48·33 crores in 1911 to 58·90 crores in 1912, that is to say, an advance of over twenty per cent. in one year.

With the object of equipping this port as efficiently and completely in the matter of railway services as we consider its geographical situation demands, we have during the past year pressed upon Government the desirability of (1) placing the working of all of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway to the west of and including Shajahanpur, under the control and management of the North-Western State Railway, (2) laying down an entirely new and independent broad-gauge trunk line direct from Delhi to Karachi, and (3) constructing a new line of railway from Karachi away to the westward, that whilst servicing the trade and populations of Southern Baluchistan and Persia would, at the same time form a link in a great international trunk line and so bring India within about seven days of London.

CONVERSIONS TO BROAD-GAUGE.

With regard to the first scheme, the matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The second proposal has borne fruit in an arrangement, which has been authoritatively described in the *Pioneer* (but of which we have no official confirmation yet though we believe it to be substantially accurate), whereby the Marwar Durbar are to convert the present metre-gauge railway from Hyderabad to Kuchaman Road via Jodhpore to broad-gauge, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are to convert the Kuchaman-Delhi metre-gauge section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (which I believe was originally laid so as to facilitate conversion) to a high grade broad-gauge line. This would give to Karachi a fairly direct broad-gauge route of about 720 miles to Delhi, and would, with proper safeguards and satisfactory mileage rates, no doubt be warmly welcomed by all Karachi interests. We hear that under the auspices of the Bikanir Durbar, Sind is also to enjoy the benefits of a new metre-gauge connection with Delhi via Jaisalmer, Bikanir and Ratangarh, a most useful development that I need hardly say we shall be delighted to encourage too by all means in our power.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

"With regard to the Trans-Persian Railway, the survey of the first section in British Baluchistan is almost complete, and as soon as the political situation in South-eastern Europe permits Great Britain's statesmen to turn a more undivided attention in the direction of Southern Persia, we hope to see arrangements completed that will end at once and for ever the present deplorable state of anarchy and chaos, and permit the detailed survey of the Trans-Persian Railway to be carried on throughout its entire length. Quite apart from the question of grave pecuniary losses, I feel that some people at Home hardly realise the loss of prestige that the British Raj has already suffered throughout India and East as the result of recent events in Southern Persia. Never before have British Government servants been insulted, stripped or murdered with impunity. We hope that the time is not far distant when British dignity and strength will reassert themselves with a little more virility and practical effect than we have been seeing during the last few months. A policy of *laisser aller* can have only one possible result, Persia, Southern Persia as well as Northern Persia, will become a Russian province, a development that we should all most strongly resent."

[*Delayed in transmission.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STATION ORDERS.

By Maj.-Genl. G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The undermentioned officers were detailed to accompany troops ex R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," proceeding by passenger train from Bombay:—Capt. Middleton, 9th Dorset Regt., to Poona on March 30; 2nd-Lieut. Sanford, 7th D. Guards, to Secunderabad on March 30.

2nd-Lieut. N. G. Hunt. Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India from 26th March to 26th November next.

THE LATE KING OF GREECE.

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 406, dated the 1st April, is officially published:—

"Funeral of King of Hellens fixed for 2nd April. Please direct all flags to be flown half mast on that date."

LORD SYDENHAM.

GUEST AT "CHATEAU PETIT."

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS.

"Chateau Petit," with its grounds profusely adorned with statuary, lends itself admirably to illumination and, when last night it was lent by Mr. Bomanji D. Petit for a farewell reception, given on behalf of the Parsi community in honour of Lord and Lady Sydenham, it presented an appearance which was brilliant indeed. There was a very large gathering of European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen as well as those of other communities, and the beauty of the many charming costumes which were to be seen on every hand, increased the delight, of the spectacle. The scheme of illumination was intricate and exceedingly effective. Fairy-lamps of every hue and every tint gleamed in the flower-beds, large festoons of flowers softened the rays of electric lights which they contained, while the entrance was delineated by rows of incandescent gas-lights. Bright flags and banners gave an addition to the natural colours of the garden, and Chinese lanterns lit up the dark masses of the trees.

H. E. the Governor's Band played selections of music on one side, while on the other a variety party entertained the guests to Spanish and Italian dances in national costumes.

The guests of the evening were conducted to the reception-room on the first floor where more music was provided. Here Capt. Drummond contributed a short programme in a manner which was highly pleasing to the appreciative audience. Souvenier programmes of the music, printed on satin, were presented to their Excellencies, which were much appreciated. Their Excellencies occupied the special seats provided for them in the centre of the hall.

Mr. St. Leger, the late accompanist to Cherniavsky brothers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, presided at the piano, and his performance was greatly appceciated. Mr. Frank St. Leger intends remaining in Bombay for some time and may start business as an instructor of music, vocal and instrumental. Now that Signor Scrinzi intends leaving Bombay, an instructor of the type of Mr. St Leger is bound to be welcome.

Lord and Lady Sydenham were then conducted through the floral avenue, illuminated by powerful arc lamps, to the eastern part of the compound, where a large shamiana had been erected for refreshments and at the entrance to the shamiana, which was lavishly decorated, the coat-of-arms of Lord Sydenham and two monograms 'G. S." and "P. S.," on either side appeared. In an illuminated design in the centre, on the bouffet, was exhibited in almond chocolate and sugar, a facsimile of "the Gate of India," which had been cleverly executed by Monging Brothers, the caterers.

Mr. Phirozeshah Petit, the indefatigable secretary who was responsible for the successful carry-out of the reception, was here, there and everywhere, looking to every detail of the function. He was heartily congratulated by by the guests and the friends who had assembled at this grand gathering, the like of which Bombay Society had not seem for many years past.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham arrived at 9-30 p.m., accompanied by Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary, and their Excellencies' personal staff, and were received by members of the Executive Committee, including Sir Dinshah D. Davar, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijeebhoy, Dr. T. B. Natiman, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. J. M. F. Patel and Mr. Phirozeshah B. Petit.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, leader of the Parsi Community, was unavoidably absent owing to the death of his great-uncle.

On alighting from the motor-car his Excellency inspected a company of Parsi Volunteers who had specially come from Poona and formed a guard-of-honour.

The Governor and Lady Sydenham were then conducted to the Reception Hall where the following members of the General Committee were waiting with other guests who numbered over two thousand: Sir Dinshah Petit, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. Naoroji P. Vakil (of Ahmedabad), Mr. Kaikobad C. Dinshah (of Aden), the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Byramji (of Nagpore), Sir Bejonji Mehta Dastoor Kaikobad Aderbad (of Poona), Mr. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothare (of Karachi), Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Sardar Naoroji Padamji, Mr. D. M. Dalal, Mr. Pherozesha Mody and Mr. H. A. Wadia (of Rajkote). They were introduced to the Governor.

Amongst those present on the occasion, in addition to the members of the executive and general committee were H. E. Rear-Admiral Peirse and Mrs. Peirse, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. and Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Basil Scott, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. H. O. Quin, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Major Grey, Mr. C. C. Watson, Sir Chinubhoy Madhavlal, Sir James Begbie, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. M. M. Gubbay, Capt. Fell, Capt. Drummond, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. Leslie Rogers, H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, H.H. the Thakore of Morvi, H.H. the Chief of Bhore, Sir Henry Procter, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Colonel and Mrs. Collie, the Hon. Mr. Fazal M. Chinoy, Mr. Sallebhoy K. Barodawalla, Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Purshotum Thakoredas, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. Jaffer Bey, Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. E. M. Mody, Mr. A. M. Tod, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Pirbhoy the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

PARSI TRIBUTE.

Mr. Bomanji Petit, addressing their Excellencies, said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Reception Committee, it has fallen to my lot to have the honour of proposing the toast of our distinguished guests, Lord and Lady Sydenham. You are all familiar with the illustrious record of his Excellency's career, which has established and confirmed his reputation as one of the most eminent statesmen of our times, and which will, no doubt, signalize his "regime" as one of the most eventful in the history of our Presidency. A good deal has been recently said in recognition of those distinguished services. To enter on a recital of those would, however, be as much out of place on this occasion, as the substitution of official blue-books for the dainty delicacies adorning that table yonder. It is a purely social function that has brought us here together, and his Excellency and Lady Sydenham come to us not in their official capacity but as honoured friends.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, what is it that endears a ruler more to the people than any-

ng else? It is not the mind—even though it a master mind such as Lord Sydenham been endowed with. It is the warmth eeling—the richness of heart instinc-ly responsive to the feelings and senti-nts of the people, their joys and sorrows, ir hopes and aspirations, their struggles d achievements—and it is the warmth of ch a generous and sympathetic heart that s won for their Excellencies the abiding ve of the people. Fortunately for us, our lers have invariably been men of excep-nal capacity, tact and energy, and men nbued with a strong sense of fellow-feeling d self-denial. By many acts of kindness d solicitude for the public zeal, they have uched the hearts of the people, and to this y their memory is cherished by the people; d the names of several of them have be-me household words. But I am sure you ill all agree with me that in that illustrious ll of Bombay's Governors we have known one more tender-hearted, none more affable, one more accessible and, naturally, none ore beloved of the people than Lord ydenham.

LORD SYDENHAM'S SYMPATHY.

"Sympathy has, indeed, been the keynote of his Excellency's administra-tion—sympathy not passive but active, sympathy not merely warm but glowing. Throughout the past five years he was busy evolving beneficent schemes of great mag-nitude; and, impatient of delays, intolerant of happy-go-lucky style of doing things, he has been keen enough to see that important steps are forthwith taken towards the advancement and realization of such pro-jects. Himself a stern task-master, work is his duty, work his pastime.

"I was asked by some friends, why the Parsis should have thought of giving a separate entertainment to his Excellency? My reply was, because among other things, he is a Zoroastrian, a modern Zoroastrian, if you please. 'Manashni, Gavashni, Kooasbni' (good thoughts, good words, good deeds): these are the cardinal principles of our ancient faith; and these, I venture to say, are also the distinguishing traits of Lord Sydenham's character. Taking its birth in the dreamy East, Zoroastrianism has, not-withstanding, entered a virile protest against fatalism and inaction. Work is worship, has always been its watchword, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is there any one amongst us who has been as loyal and as devoted to this doctrine of work as the distinguished guest of this evening? We rejoice to welcome him to-day as one who has vivified the noble teachings of our religion in his own person, and set an example which will be a great stimulus to us all.

"In her Excellency we recognize a lady of the highest refinement and most generous sympathies, equally devoted to the gospel of work. Those who have the honour of know-ing her Excellency have been deeply impres-sed with her zeal and aptitude for work, for promoting the welfare of the people and they know best how worthily and with what self denial she has upheld the tradi-tions of the position she occupies as the con-sort of the ruler of this Presidency.

"Your Excellencies, before I conclude allow me to thank you, on behalf of this as-sembly, for honouring us this evening with your esteemed presence. Allow us also to tender to you our warm congratulations for the signal mark of appreciation and confidence which his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer upon your Excellency towards the close of your administration. May we also take this opportunity of assur-ing you that, amongst the diversified sub-jects of his Majesty, the Parsis, though numerically small, are second to none in their fervent and unflinching devotion to the Crown and those who represent it in this land.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR.

"Before I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen to drink with all honours to the health long life and prosperity of our illustrious guests, permit me to offer to their Excellen-cies, as a humble tribute of the esteem and affection in which the Parsi Community holds their Excellencies, this little souvenir of this gathering. May they have a plea-sant voyage home, and may they on their return achieve still greater success and distinction in still higher spheres of life which they may be called upon to grace in their native land, to which they will carry with them the best wishes of those amongst whom they have lived and laboured so long, and all who have the welfare of this great country at heart."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Bomanji Petit, on behalf of the Parsi Community, presented a massive silver vase, an old and rare piece of Burmese work. It is three feet six inches high, the diameter being two feet. On the top is a beautiful figure of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, riding a peacock and playing a sitar (Indian lyre). Around her is embossed the Ras Kridda or the stick dance of Lord Shri Krishna with his gopies. On the main body of the vase are a series representing different epochs of Hindu Mythology. The Purshuram incident is there, then the Yem Deo, the god of death, is shown riding a bull buffalo, coming to take away the husband of Sutti Savitree, the most virtuous and devout wife of her time. Two scenes are depicted very ingeniously from the Ramayana, the best epic poem in the Hindu Shashtras.

This unique piece of Art was for over a century in the possession of the Royal family of Burma and after the conquest it was brought to Bombay.

His Excellency thanked the Parsis for the kind words and the handsome present and made a few remarks.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen;—My first public act was to lay the foundation stone of the Parsi General Hospital which I since had the honour of opening. The first farewell was said to us by the Parsis at Mahableshwar. And now again the Parsis have most kindly asked us to this great gathering almost on the eve of our departure from India, and have given us a greeting, which overflows with the kindness that characterizes the commu-nity. Of my work during the past 5 1-2 years I do not wish to say anything. We are here to-night not in any official capacity, but as friends among friends, and we hope to be remembered for qualities of heart rather than of head.

Much is said and written about sympathy in India, and the word is frequently mis-used. Sympathy is a subtle quality not easily defined, and independent of race, or colour, or creed. It is unreasonable to expect that all Britons will be sympathetic to all Indians, because they certainly are not all sympathetic to each other. Nor can all Par-sis be sympathetic to all Hindus, or all Mahomedans to either. This is impossible as long as we are all alike very imperfect human beings. It seems to me that true sympathy must be based upon the power of feeling for others and of appreciating the standpoint of others when it differs from our own. Such a power is at least essential to sympathy in its broad aspects, in the aspect which are most needed in this land of many races and divisions. It differs from intel-lectual sympathy and the affinity which draws together people who have an absorb-ing common object, or who can each supply something which the other needs. It is a power which is not born in us all, which is not common in the young, and which, if not naturally given to us, may come as the result of the sorrows and trials of life. We ought all to try and cultivate it as one of the greatest of virtues because it implies the negation of prejudice and of self-seeking. The egotist, or the person who is playing for his own advantage, can never possess sympathy. True sympathy is not blind to faults and dose not shrink from plainly saying what may be unpalatable if others may thereby be helped.

Now you will understand why nothing could have been said that I value more than that "sympathy has been the key note" of my work, and of Lady Sydenham's association with the women of India.

Between the Parsis and the British, there are special bonds. You and we come from a far country and you too retain your own customs and religion and preserve your com-munal life. Your ancestors came from a climate not unlike that of India and your good colonists which we—from no fault of ours—are not. Only when British Rule was established did your forefathers find the opportunities for the unfettered exercise of their great natural talents, which just and orderly Government alone could provide, and well did they use those opportunities. The remarkable position won and held by your small community will remain one of the most striking examples of what British Rule has done for India. We brought Western education; the Parsis were quick to avail themselves of it. The result was most marked, and undoubtedly the example set by the Parsis and the success attending it were powerful agents in bringing home the advantages of Western education to other communities and thus in stimulating the advance of India.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy says that I am a "modern Zoroastrian," and as least I have made a point of trying to understand the ethics of the ancient religions of India. Your Prophet, in giving you as watchwords of life the injunctions that "work is wor-ship," and that the true causation of the noblest human endeavour is to be found in the sequence "good thoughts, good words, good deeds," taught an undying lesson to the world. The fruits of that lesson can be seen in the lives of the great Parsis, who alike as men of action, as captains of Commerce and Industry, as pioneers of education, and as broad-minded philanthropists have left an imperishable mark upon your community. In this galaxy of great names there is one which appeals very strongly to me as a student of naval affairs. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, whose grandfather founded the Bombay Dockyard, undertook without help from England the building of a seventy-four gun ship and two frigates for the Admiralty. His work was thoroughly good, that it was pronounced superior to that of the Royal Dockyards at home. This to my mind was a most wonderful performance and the man who could accomplish it must have possess-ed a combination of sterling qualities of the highest order. Of such a type, was Jamsetjee Tata who could strike out an original line of action and pursue it with all the energy and thoroughness of the West. I could mention many more names of Parsis who have conferred lasting ho nour upon their community and upon India.

Times are changing rapidly. Other communities have followed the lead of the Parsis and are competing vigorously in the same fields of enterprize. You cannot maintain the long lead you formerly enjoyed; but you can always count upon holding your own, if your young men show not only the great aptitudes but the power of steady work which their forefathers possessed in a marked degree, if in fact they direct their careers on the precepts of Zoroaster. Let them first cultivate "good thoughts," kindly thoughts towards their fellow Parsis and their fellow citizens as a whole. Your common ancestry and com-mon religion must form a bond which cannot be broken; but you will not be less good citizens of India if you work together as Parsis in all good causes with brotherly harmony. From "good thoughts," good words naturally spring, and I hope that the young Parsis, who are far from the times when their forefathers first learned what British Rule meant, will always cherish and never fear to avow the same loyalty to the ancient Crown of Britain which has been for generations a characteristic of your community. "Good deeds" follow "Good thoughts" as the night the day, and the splendid charities of the Parsis attest this fact. I think that the time has come for a more systematic or-ganization of these charities; but I am sure that the fine philanthropic traditions of the past will be maintained by the generations to come and that other marks of Parsi munificence will be stamped deep upon the City of Bombay.

I do not forget that the first assistance to the Royal Institute of Science, now rising high above its foundations, came from Sir Cawasjee Jehangir, nor that he later fell in with my proposal to incorporate his public hall with the Institute buildings. The citizens of Bombay will before long realize the advantages of possessing a fine modern hall on one of the best of all possible sites. To the Wadia Trustees I can never be sufficiently grateful. They have enabled the training of Indian nurses to be placed upon a proper footing and many times they have generously given me help. From many other members of your community I have received the greatest kindness and consideration. And now that the hour of parting is close at hand, the pleasantest memories stand out clearly and periods of discouragement recede into the shadows. India has been called "the land of regrets," and one realizes the truth of that saying not only in the pain of farewells, but in the reflection that one has not accomplished all that one hoped, and that the opportunities have ended.

We thank you all most warmly for enabling us to meet our Parsi friends for what, in the case of most of them, must be the last time and for the cordial reception you have given us to-night. Do not forget us, as we shall not forget you; but turn with hope towards the rising sun, and be sure that our successors, with the great advantage of comparative youth, will strive to be all that you most desire and to further the interests of all communities in the Presidency. We can offer to the Parsis of Bombay no better and no more inspiring parting wish than that generations to come will follow the highest examples bequeathed by their forefathers, cherishing unswerving loyalty to the ancient Throne which has raised them to unexampled pros-perity us and working vigorlous and unsel-fishly for the good of the community and for the greater good of India.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 1.

At the opium sale to-day there was a slight reduction in the prices paid for un-certified opium, the average price per chest being Rs. 3,011, against Rs. 3,050 last month. The total receipts for 1,100 chests offered to-day was Rs. 33,12,100, against Rs. 33,55,000 last month.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 2.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day, H E. the Gover-nor presiding. After replies to inter-pellations, Sir Harold Stewart explained the changes made in the Financial Statement. There are no changes in the actual terms of the Budget.

Dr. T. M. Nair moved for leave to introduce the Bill for registration of medical practitioners. He said the main reason for the Bill was to enable people who required medical aid to dis-tinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners. It could not prevent unqualified men from practising as was feared. The registered medical practitioners would be allow-ed to perform certain duties which unregistered men would not be permit-ted to do. These duties were the right to grant certificates in cases where they were required by any act and the right of holding appointments under public bodies not entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions. These would also be exempt from serving on juries.

The only persons who would have a grievance would be unqualified men who pretended they were qualified, for there would be certain penal clauses which would cause them some annoyance.

Dr. Nair then outlined the main provisions of his Bill which followed those of the Bombay Bill with some slight alterations.

Mr. Shifaut Mulk Zaimul Abiden, in opposing, said the Bill could not but have the effect of discouraging and dis-counting the study of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. Government should not stamp off legal recognition on Western practitioners to the exclu-sion of indigenous doctors.

Sir John Atkinson said Government's attitude was neutral as regards this notion, but that would not affect any action they might take at succeeding stages of the Bill.

The Advocate-General said there was no reason why any clause of the Bill should be allowed to interfere with cul-tivation of other systems of medicine, of which the speaker desired to speak with some respect. It was very important that the great medical profession should be properly controlled, and that medica men should be allowed to protect them-selves against the unqualified practi-tioner who pretended to utilize Western method.

Dr. Nair in replying said he was quite sure there was absolutely nothing in the Bill that would in any way interfere with the Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

Dr. Nair's motion was then voted on and carried.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Abka-ri Act of 1886 was presented and sub-sequently passed into law.

Mr. Kesava Pillay then moved the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the system of jail administration of the Presidency.

Dr. Nair seconded.

Sir Harold Stuart said there was nothing the mover had brought for-ward which seemed to require the appointment of a committee. Prison management was an expert subject. It was said that anybody was capable of giving an opinion upon education, but, so far as prison management was con-cerned, Government must rely upon the opinion of experts.

The resolution was withdrawn.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening, Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Chair-man, presided.

Among the matters considered was a letter to the Chairman from Mr. Cursondas Dharm-sey's solicitors in reply to the Corporation's notice served on him to close the larger of the two tanks adjoining the Sunderdas Mills property in Gilder-street. It was stated that the water in the tank was re-quired for use by the mills situated on that property. The letter stated that on the 15th February last their client had been served with a notice to have the larger of the two tanks and the low-lying ground at the premises filled in and the smaller tank stocked with 500 dozen Khajura fish. In the vacinity of their client's property there was a large Government tank and a Municipal water-course which was a fruitful breeding-ground for mosquitoes and their client felt surprised that in view of these nuisances, he should be called upon to fill in the tank on his property just at a time when the water in it was required for use. If the tanks were found to be breeding mosquitoes, it was because the waters lay stagnant and the tanks were overgrown with weed. The tanks had already been cleaned; their client was arranging to fill in the low-lying ground and he would carry out any recommendations that might be suggested to keep the tanks free from mosquitoes, and they therefore requested that the notice for closing the larger tank wight be withdrawn.

The letter was forwarded to the Com-missioner for inquiry.

After the business before the Committee had been concluded, Mr. James Macdonald, on behalf of the members, moved a resolu-tion expressing thanks to Mr. Mehta, whose term of office as Chairman expired at that meeting. Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Mehta's valuable services as Chairman had been appreciated by all, and he had dis-charged his onerous duties with zeal, ability and courtesy.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy seconded the resolution, which was further supported by Dr. Sukhia and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Mehta, in reply, thanked the mem-bers for their kind expressions, and said that, if he had succeeded in doing his work, it was largely due to their co-operation. He had been immensely helped by the Commissioner, who was ever ready to give his advice when needed. In fact, it must be stated that his success was due to that co-operation of the Commissioner. He also thanked Mr. Masani, the Municipal Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief and party arrived at Simla under the usual salute, on the 2nd inst.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annaul meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held last evening, at their rooms in the Town Hall, when Mr. Justice Heaton pre-sided.

The Secretary submitted the annual report, which was adopted and from which the following is extracted:—

The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 305 against 318 at the end of 1911. The non-resident mem-bers numbered 149 and 147 at the end of 1912 and 1911, respectively.

The society recorded with regret the death of the following gentlemen who had been connected with it:—Mr. R. M. A. Bran-son, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Dharamsy Murarji Gokuldas, Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Mr. J. S. Collet, I.C.S. and Sir Raymond West, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., the latter was its President for a number of years before his retirement in April 1902.

The report also referred to the death of Mr. Ganpatrao Krishnaji Tiwarekar, the late Librarian of the Society.

The following papers were contributed to the Society's journal during the year:—"Foreign Influence in the Civilization of Ancient India, 900 B.C.-400 A.D.," by H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.; "Seed Structure and Germination of Vateria indica, L.," by H. M. Chibber, M.A.; "Ramayana and Temples," by A. Govindacharya Swamin, C.E., M.R.A.S., M. R. S. A., M. M. S.

The issues of books from the library, during the year under review were 44,793 volumes; 30,735 of new works including periodicals and 14,058 of old books. The daily average excluding Sundays and holi-days was 150. The number in the previous year was 44,092.

The total number of volumes added to the library during the year was 1,308, of which 1,125 were purchased and 283 were presented.

At a meeting of the Committee of Ma-nagement held in September last, the pro-posal of Prof. P. A. Wadia, suggesting the printing of an up-to-date catalogue of the library was agreed to, and the sub-committee appointed to consider the question made the following recommendations, which were adopted:—That a card catalogue accord-ing to authors' names be prepared sim-ultaneoulsy with the general catalogue; that an allotment of Rs. 1,000 be made for the rest of the current financial year towards the work and that the preparation of the work be entrusted to a subcommittee consisting of Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Prof. A. L. Covern-ton, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. Faiz-B. Tybji and the Honorary Secretary. In conformity with this resolu-tion, collection of letters of the alphabets of the Auihor's part of the catalogue was com-menced and has now been brought up to the end of 1911.

Mr. Gothaskar, the Asst. Librarian, who was deputed to examine and re-mark books in the library has nearly completed the work.

The number of coins added to the society's cabinet during the year was 25. They comprised the following:—Gold—1 South Indian, dated about the 12th century; silver—7 of the Mongol Emperors of Delhi, 1 Persian, 3 of Native States, and 2 Gadhaiya coins; copper—1 of the Gujerath Sultanate, and 4 of Shikarpur; mixed metal—6 of the Pathan Kings of Delhi.

The fourth number of the Society's journal was in the press.

A statement of accounts accompanies the report.

Dr. Mackichan then in a few words, moved a resolution expressing regret at the unavoidable resignation of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and congratulating him and the Maharaj of Holkar on his appointment as Dewan of Indore. Dr. Mackichan said that dispite the unceasing de-mands on his time and energy by the various institutions with which he was connected, Sir Narayan had served the Society with distinction and had immensely contributed to the promotion of its in-terests. Sir Narayan's admirable knowledge of English and his intimacy with the verna-cular of the country had considerably aided the work of the society. But his scholarly attainments were not the only quali-fications that entitled him to their esteem and appreciation. His personality claimed a greater regard than that. In this city of diverse creeds and castes he was liked by all.

Mr. Macdonald seconded, and the reso-lution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Justice Heaton was elected president for the ensuing year, and the appointment of the committee and office-bearers of the society was also made.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "CHINA," APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China," with the English mails of the 21st March, which is expected to arrive in Bom-bay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Antran, Miss F.
Baker, Mr. E.
Barraclingh, Mr. F. A.
Brown, Mr. H.
Craik, Mr. D.
Connell, Lt. V. J. A.
Christie, Mr. T. J
Evans, Mr. S
Etches, Miss W.
Farren, Mr. P. H. L.
Greeson, Major
Gulyee, Mr. C. J.
Harris, Mr. J.
Lumsden, Mr
Loch, Mrs. G.
Lady, Tata's Ayah
Lady Willingdon's Maid E Cadle Va-let (C. Ruggles)
Mills, Misss B.
Richardson, Mrs.
Rendall, Dr. P.
Rayment, Mr. S
Sears, Mrs. F. W.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brendon, Mr. B. A. and Mrs.
Coutts, Mrs. A.
Curling, Mr. E. H.
Cogan, Rev. Canon H. B.
Corstorphan, Mr. N.
Davison, Maj.-Genl. K. S. and Mrs.
Dingwall, Mr. W. G.
Egerton, Lt. R.
Franks, Mr. J. F.
Graham, Capt. G. F.
Graham, Miss.
Giles, Miss E.
Glennie, Mr. C. W.
Graham, Capt. G. F.
Ghandy, Mr. J. D.
Gardiner, Mr. W. F.
Hoffmann, Mrs. E.
Huddleston, Lt. E. W.
Hardy, Mrs T. H. and Inft. Miss and Nurse,
Haydon, Major W. P.
Janes, Mr. J. F. W.
Jukes, Mr. J. E. C. Mrs.
James, Mr. J. F. W. and Inft.
Kerr, Miss and Master J.
Kerr, Mrs. J H child and inft, and Ayah
Lowth, Mr. J.
Lord, Willingdon
Lady, Willingdon
Marsh, Capt. C. H.
Olden, Mr.
Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
Syrett, Mrs. & child
Sharp, Mr. G.
Southerland, Leveson Guier, Lord, A.,
Taylor, Mr. B. & Mrs.
Tata, Sir D. J. and Lady.
Tickell, Mr. R. H.
Tyrell, Capt. J. R. G.
Vaughan, Captain E.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mr. P. O.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Pister, Mr. H., Mrs., Nurse and Inf.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE PROGRESS OF FIVE YEARS.

A Government Resolution issued yester-day deals with the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the quinquennium 1907-08 to 1911-12.

It says that the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of edu-cation in the Bombay Presidency during the quinquennium extending from 1907-08 to 1911-12 constitutes a remarkable record of advance and development in every branch of instruction and furnishes gratifying proof of the progressive and zealous spirit which inspires the methods and activities of the Department. Although the general conditions in which its work during the past five years has been prosecuted have been, on the whole, less unfavourable than those which characterized the preceding quinquennium, it has nevertheless had to contend with serious difficulties and nu-merous retarding forces. Plague has again been a disturbing factor in the regular ad-ministration of the majority of the educa-tional institutions of the Presidency, more especially during the concluding year of the quinquennium, when in the Central and Southern Divisions alone 368 schools giving instruction to some 25,000 pupils were temporarily closed in conse-quence of its advent. This single epidemic carried off no less than 117 teachers and 4,511 pupils. The ferment of political agitation and disaffection which marked the earlier portion of the quinquennium was another force which, for a time, militated to a serious degree against educational progress, by pro-ducing a general unrest in the minds both of the pupils and of their instructors and by its effect in relaxing the bonds of discipline and undermining respect for authority. The fact that notwithstanding these and other adverse influences the advance of education should have made the rapid strides which are apparent from the pages of the Director's report constitutes an achievement highly creditable to educational officers of all grades. The history of the quinquennium indicates also the presence among the people themselves of a growing disposition favourable to the reception of higher educa-tional ideals and aspirations; and the Governor in Council hopes that this dis-position may in the near future develop into a movement which, under judicious guidance may lead to the best results.

GENERAL RESULTS.

During the period covered by the report, the total number of educational institu-tions of all kinds rose from 13,967 to 16,460, while the number of their pupils increased from 720,547 to 922,877. The latter figure represents 3·4 per cent. of the total population of the Presidency and 22·7 of its population of school-going age, the corresponding percentages at the commencement of the quinquennium being 2·8 and 18·9, respectively. Secondary schools now number 559 with an attendance of 74,601 scholars as against 517 with 57,988 scholars, in the case of primary schools the advance, as might be expected, is more marked, the number of such schools having risen from 10,482 to 12,763 and the figures of attendance from 579,629 to 757,130.

These results are to a great extent attri-butable to the considerable assignments of funds received from the Government of India, of which, however, the more im-portant, such as the recurring Darbar grants amounting to six and half lakhs, the hostel grant of 3 lakhs and the grant of Rs. 11,02,000 for non-recurring educational expenditure are of recent date only. During the quinquennium the total annual educa-tional expenditure, both direct and indirect from all sources, rose from Rs. 1,06,43,000 to Rs. 1,36,17,000, an increase of 28 per cent. Of the latter amount provincial revenues contributed Rs. 53,98 000 as against Rs. 43,08,000 at the commencement of the quinquennium. The total expenditutre from all sources on primary education is now 58 lakhs or 42 per cent. of the whole, and towards this provincial revenues contributed nearly 23 lakhs, mostly in the shape of grants to Local Boards and Municipaliaties.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

While there has thus been a substantial advance in the extent and range of the edu-cational facilities provided in the Presi-dency, the improvement of the standard of instruction and of the methods by and the conditions in which it is imparted has not been overlooked. Among the reforms and innovations which have been introduced with this object in view the principal are the strengthening of the inspectorial staff by the addition of three deputy inspectors and 26 assistants the assignment to the latter class of officers, of regular spheres of inspection, the raising of the minimum pay of assistant masters in secondary schools, the general improvement of the conditions of service of teachers in primary schools, the provision of large sums for the remuneration of trained teachers according to the scale laid down in the code, the entire recasting of the cur-riculum in secondary schools and the great impetus given to the provision of hostels and play-grounds which are now regarded as essential adjuncts to any well-ordered scholastic institution, the reorganization and expansion of the training colleges had not attained a development during the period under review which was directly productive of concrete results, but the measures now in process of completion may be expected to work a further and much wider improve-ment in the quality of the instruction imparted in primary and secondary schools.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Turning now from general conditions to individual branches of instruction, the Governor in Council is glad to note that by the recent revision of the syllabus of university examinations the most conspicu-ous defects hitherto existing in the system of collegiate education are in process of re-moval. But the Director rightly calls atten-tion to the great importance of raising the standard of instruction in the colleges, so as to adjust it to the new conditions of exami-nation and to the danger, so far as the Arts course is concerned, that the present sim-plification may, if this precaution be not adopted, have for result an actual diminu-tion of the scholastic equipment required for graduating in that faculty. This latter consummation is one which the Governor in Council would seriously deplore, and he is confident that the University will, for its own credit, resolutely discountenance any tendency to facilitate the acquisition of a degree by a lowering of the standards in the now reduced number of subjects prescribed for the examination. By the recent liberality of the Government of India that body has been placed in a position to assume to itself entirely new functions in its relations towards education in this Presidency, and from its recent proceedings there is every ground for believing that it will set about utilizing the extensive opportunities thus conferred upon it with a just and liberal-minded recognition of the best methods of attaining the essential object underlying them. This object is its evolution from a mere examining authority into a centre for the diffusion of learning and the prosecu-tion of research and, concurrently, the improvement of its supervision and inspec-tion of the affiliated colleges.

A noteworthy development in higher education initiated by Government marks the concluding year of the quinquennium. The foundation of the institutes for the teaching of science in Bombay and Ahmeda-bad is the practical outcome, made possible by the splendid munificence of private citizens, of a desire long entertained by Government, that scientific instruction in the Presidency should be placed on an efficient and modern basis, so that it may be enabled to keep pace with the require-ments of the industrial development of the country.

COLLEGES.

With regard to individual collegiate institutions, progress of an important kind has been made by the extension of the hostel accommodation of the Elphinstone, Deccan and St. Xavier's Colleges, while the Fergusson College has under-gone remarkable expansion in respect both of building and of attendance. The Wilson College which is largely increasing its attendanee is also about to add largely to its hostel accommodation. The recent assumption by Government of the manage-ment of the Gujarat College is a step taken in response to public demand which will ensure the satisfaction of the growing de-mand for facilities for higher education in the Northern Division. The Sind Arts College has passed through a stormy period of internal dissensions but its ad-ministration has now been placed on a more secure footing and it is hoped that certain proposals in regard to staff now awaiting the sanction of higher autho-rity will ensure the future well-being of this institution. There are indications that most of the colleges have been suffering from a plethora of immature first-year students induced by the unduly low standard of the matriculation examination. The Governor in Council hopes that the new regulations for this test will effect some improvement in this respect, but, in his opinion, the real remedy lies in the direction indicated by Mr. Prior in his report, namely, in the raising of the standard of instruction in the secondary schools, more especially as the latter are now invested with discretion to certify their students as qualified in certain subjects of examination. The Governor in Council is fully in accord with the view, expressed in paragraph 2 of chapter III of the report, that for the purposes of the University, the High School course ought to be extended by at least one year; and this is an object which should be strenuously kept in view for adoption as soon as the qualifications of teachers have risen to the requisite standard.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

With regard to secondary education the principal event of the quinquen-nium has been the general revi-sion of the secondary curriculum, an achievement for which the acknowledgments of Government are due to the Hon. Mr. Sharp. The new curriculum may be ex-pected to effect a marked improvement in the general standard of secondary education, its main tendency being to give the high schools a course of instruction complete in itself so far as it goes, thus freeing them from the former domination of the matri-culation examination, and to give greater scope to the individuality of the teacher. The school final examination has also under-gone revision and is now in complete co-ordination with the course of instruction of which it constitutes the find test. This examination has not yet, however, establish-ed its vogue to the extent desired, the num-ber of candidates who passed on the last occasion being only 677 for the whole Presidency; but more satisfactory results may be expected when the new curriculum has run its complete course. The sugges-tions that the certificate of examination should be supplemented by reference to the candidate's conduct and that the examiners should have before them a record of his pro-gress in each subject commend themselves to the Governor in Council and the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to submit detailed proposals for giving effect to them.

Another salutary step, of which the ulti-mate results have not yet had time fully to declare themselves, is the general raising of school fees both in Government and aided schools. The effect of this measure, which was not introduced without opposition, should be particularly beneficial in the case of the latter class of schools where a low fee income has frequently been attended by poor accommodation, inadequate equipment and an insufficiently paid staff. The liberal provision for free studentships should ensure that the enhancement of the fees will not inflict hardship in individual cases.

THE SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

A quarter from which much encourage-ment and promise for the future may be derived is the Training College for Secondary Teachers in Bombay, the work of which deservedly receives high commenda-tion from the Director. With the provision in the near future of a suitable building and adequate hostel accommodation the efficiency of this institution will be yet further increased, and His Excellency in Council will cordially welcome concrete proposals on the lines indicated by the Director for enlarging its scope and assisting aided schools of restricted resources to avail themselves of the facilities which it offers. In the meanwhile, he hopes that an end-eavour will be made to devise means for keeping not only head masters but also mem bers of the inspecting staff in close touch and sympathy with the work and aims of this training college.

In respect of one aspect of the aims of the Training College at Bombay the Governor in Council is constrained to express his disap-pointment Mr. Prior shows, in chapter VII, how hundreds of teachers, in Bombay itself, could easily have attended the different courses there organized; but it has to be recorded that the apathy of the public is such that this department of Mr. Nelson Fraser's work has gone entirely without response.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The promotion of annual prize givings, the institution of school libraries, the at-tention devoted to the provision of hygienic school furniture, the expenditure of funds on the acquisition of play grounds, the increased encouragement given to school games, the reduction in the size of classes, the raising to Rs. 40 of the minimum pay of assistant masters, the adoption of standard disciplinary rules for boys, all indicate the general amelioration and uplifting of the conditions and tone of secondary education in the Presidency. That there is, however, still much scope for betterment, especially in the case of the numerous ill-equipped and understaffed private schools of the type so graphically described by Mr. Marrs in paragraph 16 (chapter IV) cannot be denied, and it will be a matter for the serious consideration of the Department during the ensuing quinquennium how to prevent instruction from being imparted by methods, and in an environment, so deleterious to the mental, physical and moral well-being of the youths who are subject to it.

[To be continued.]

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS CELEBRATE BADAJOZ.

The anniversary of the eventful capture of the fortress of Badajoz on the 6th April 1812, in the memorable campaign of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, was celebrated by the 1st Battalion, Sher-wood Foresters (the 45th Regiment of Foot) with sports held yesterday evening on the regimental grounds.

In that terrible siege the regiment played a most important part and displayed splen-did courage. The 3rd Division of the main army was detailed to assault the castle on the left bank of the river and the 45th Regi-ment led the division The castle was one of the strongest part of the Badajoz defences and its capture was a splendid feat of arms, and rendered the reduction of the rest of the fortress comparatively easy. In this the 45th Regiment sustained considerable loss, and one of its officers, Lieutenant Macpher-son was the first to mount the castle and haul down the French flag.

An interesting programme of fourteen items was gone through, all the events were keenly contested. Major M. P. Phelps presided on the occasion, and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Collins.

The band of the 1st Sherwood Forester was in attendance and provided ecellents music,

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held yesterday evening in the home, with Mr. G. S. Wardlaw Milne, the President in the chair. Mr. F. E. Allum, the Honorary Secretary, presented the report of the institution for the past year, the seventy-fifth of its existence.

The report showed that the total number of officers and seamen who had boarded in the home during the past year was 17,485, being a daily average of 47·177 in the against the average of 104·192 previous year. During the year under report 11 destitute seamen were admitted to the home, and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. Large numbers of all ratings of the ships of His Majesty's Navy had also made use of the advantages of the home while on general short leave. The total income for the year, including the Government allowance of Rs. 1,200, came to Rs. 16,411 and the total expenditure, including the contributions to the home sinking fund and the insurance fund, amounted to Rs. 15,865. The balance-sheet of the accounts as at the 31st Decem-ber 1912 showed that the net assets of the home amounted to Rs. 1,24,478.

After the adoption of the report, and recording its thanks to the Directors, the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MADRAS TRADES MEETING.

BLIGHTING TENDENCY OF SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 1.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Trades Association, the Hon. Mr. R. Maclure Savege presented the annual re-port, which dealt with the sand accretion at the harbour, the proposed new ship quays, the Indian Companies Bill, the new postal contract, and attachment of the pay of military officers.

Refering to the Public Services Com-mission report, he said that the Associa-tion were asked to reply to the questions by the Public Services Commission; but, owing to the limited time at its disposal after their receipt, they could not do so in detail. After discussing the matter in a committee, it was resolved to send a reply on the ques-tion of simultaneous examinations, and to notify the secretaries that the Chairman was, if necessary, prepared to give evidence before the Commission.

The Chairman deplored the death of Mr. E. W. Orr, and the retirement of Mr. W. H. Oakes, an old member of the Associa-tion.

"The great event of the year," the Chairman said, "has been the arrival of the Public Services Commission, which during the past few months has been collecting information in various parts of the country. The object of this Commis-sion is rather perplexing. One could understand the enquiry being made with the object of strengthening the various Government services, but in this case the idea seems rather to discover how far they can be weakend without actually bringing them to breaking point."

Mr. C. H. Higginbotham was elected Chairman in place of Mr. Maclure Savege, who did not seek re-election. He said it was advisable that they should have as many ex-chairmen as possible.

MOTORING.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA RUN BY MR. SAWYER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 1

Messrs. Sawyer and Smith, who started a record-breaking run from Bombay, last Saturday morning, reached Calcutta at 11-45 this morning, having done the journey of 1,472 miles in 79 1-4 hours. They were 5 hours 45 minutes behind their scheduled time.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A feat of rare endurance has just been achieved by Messrs. Sawyer and Smith, who, as reported yesterday, started on Saturday morning last from Bombay for their third attempt to break the record time for a motor run between Bombay and Calcutta. A representative of the Associated Press motored out with the manager of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co., of Calcutta, this morn-ing and after a magnificent run met the pair forty miles out. They were looking wonderfully fit, but, of course, equally dirty. The car then set out for Calcutta and at 11-30 a. m. the Howrah Bridge was crossed. Messrs. Sawyer and Smith then gave a few details of their fine journey.

A start was made from Bombay at 4-10 a. m. on Saturday, the 29th March. Itat-puri was reached at 8-54 a. m., Dhuliaas 2 p. m., and Mhow at 11-40 p. m. Mhow was left on Sunday morning at 2-20 and Goona reached at 10-23 a. m., Jhansi at 4-10 p. m., and Cawnpore at 10-20 p. m.

Equally good running was made on Monday. The motorists left Cawnpore at 3-20 a. m., and reached Allahabad at 8-12 a. m., Benares at 11-45, and Dehri-on-Sone at 3-16 p. m. Avnszi was reached after a night's run on Tuesday, at 5.

The average speed was 19 miles an hour and the minimum 14. Worries do not seem to have been very frequent, consider-ing the awful nature of some of the roads the travellers had to traverse.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD SYDENHAM. There is a saying among us—"no one will salute the setting sun; but every one will greet the rising sun." Such is, perhaps, the way of the world, but the adage is triumphantly disproved in the case of one departing Governor. As Government will be glad to employ his great abilities for the good of the empire, Lord Sydenham will not cease to be an effective force as an illustrious servant of the empire. The analogy of the setting sun is applicable only in the sense that he will shortly lay down his high office and leave these shores. His impending departure has, however, evoked expressions of deep gratitude for his splendid services as Governor of Bombay, and lively regret from all classes of the public. The sentiments of warm regard and esteem, which the occasion has called forth in such profusion, are no mere ceremonial or conventional compliment to the head of the Presidency, but they convey a true and genuine estimate of his Excellency's lofty character and great services. Lord Sydenham has risen from the ranks, and has not been indebted to adventitious circumstances for his eminent position. He has attained it by sheer merit, and the merit in his case consists of uncommon intellect and capacity, devoted to the service of lofty principles and ideals. His past record had prepared us for a very high standard of efficiency, and our expectations have been more than fulfilled. He fully maintained his reputation as a strenuous and conscientious worker who would not spare himself, and he owes it to his industry, and more to a sympathetic understanding, that he could secure a wonderful grasp of the varied interests and administrative problems which occupied him during his tenure of office. He combined sound judgment with sympathy, and therefore the latter quality did not in him degenerate into feeble sentimentalism. His action was based upon justice and righteousness, and he held the balance even between the diverse classes and rival interests by which he was confronted. This is a delicate and difficult task, and it is of the first importance that it should be performed satisfactorily. A strong administrator, when he has arrived at his convictions after careful and conscientious study, is apt to be insistent in urging them upon others for acceptance, and thus it was that the Government and a portion of the University Senate came occasionally into sharp conflict. A weak on easy-going ruler would not have been so forceful. His Excellency's opponents averred that he carried his persistence to an extreme, but I should rather have a strong administrator with the defects of his qualities, than a flabby or indulgent man who would prefer always to go all along the line of least resistance.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY. Whatever be the merits of the various proposals which emanated from the Governor for the consideration of the Senate, it is beyond question that he was actuated by the best of motives—the promotion of a system of education, absolutely sound and broad-based, among the people. His utterances on education have been weighty and suggestive, and he has told us, now and again, in his public addresses, that he was not satisfied with the result of education, that he valued quality much higher than quantity. It is curious that the educational policy of a Governor, who has done far more for the progress of education in all its branches than any of his predecessors, should have provoked vigorous dissent from the progressive section of Indian publicists. I cannot, within the limits at my disposal, speak as to the merits of the questions which have caused warm discussion in the Senate. But this, at least, is certain, that while the passing disputes and differences will be forgotten, the institutions which the Governor has promoted for the progress of commercial, scientific and technical education, will remain as abiding monuments of his "regime." He was able to obtain splendid benefactions from some of the citizens of Western India. His influence and authority quickened their public spirit and benevolence, and no one can say that the knighthoods and baronetcies were not well bestowed, or that he was not able to obtain full value in return for the coveted distinctions.

THE NEW SPIRIT. Lord Sydenham came here at a time when the country was stirring with a vague sense of restlessness. It was not all disaffection, and in so far as it denoted a desire for a better life and higher citizenship, it was inspired by a commendable spirit. The inert, lifeless mass was agitated by hopes, and feelings, and desires, such as it had never felt in so marked a degree before. It was a strange yearning, which scarcely presented itself in a clear and well-defined shape to those who felt its influence. But it was there as a force to be reckoned with, and it is one of the best traits of British statesmanship that it shapes its policy according to the exigence of the conditions, as they arise. This ductile quality is laudable in so far as it is applied to concessions granted, not from weakness to persistent clamour, but from a conviction that they were demanded by reason and righteousness. As the people advance in knowledge and the problems of administration grow more complex and difficult, we shall have need of the best Englishmen as our viceroys and governors and for Bombay we had a Governor of the right sort. The liberal policy inaugurated with the enlarged councils and other measures, needs administrators of a high order for its smooth and successful working. The governing class has loyally identified itself with the new order, and Lord Sydenham came here with ideals and principles which harmonized with the conditions by which he was surrounded. He has striven earnestly to make the new council a success, and in the result we have achieved the example furnished by him as the head of the administration, has been of incalculable value.

THE EAST-INDIAN COMMUNITY. His Excellency has always been ready to give a helping hand to backward classes, though he set his face resolutely against granting them any concessions which were either not fair to the other interests concerned or which could not be made without impairing the efficiency of the administration. His advice to Mahomedans, as well as all other communities similarly situated, was absolutely sound. He exhorted them that knowledge alone could secure their permanent welfare and if his advice has been zealously followed, notably, by Mahomedans. I think that special favours, although they are naturally gratifying to the parties concerned, are likely to take away from the stimulus which would, otherwise, impel them to better their condition by such means as will produce results of abiding value. The East Indian community has awakened to the advantages of education and their Association has been seconded in its endeavours to promote knowledge among them by the Government who, in recent years, have opened two English-teaching schools for them in Bassein and Salsette. The Association has presented a valedictory address to Lord Sydenham, in which it has expressed in fervent language its gratitude for the help and encouragement given to East Indians by his Excellency. Some of them have been made Justices of the Peace, one has been appointed a Presidency Magistrate, and another has been elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council. It is recorded in one of the reports of the Association that twenty-five years ago the great bulk of East Indians were illiterate. I am afraid a considerable proportion is still in the same hopeless condtion. The Catholics of Salsette and Bassein have been content with their humble position. They have been very devout and very apathetic. Many of them have revelled as much in drink as in ignorance. Some are engaged in the congenial occupation as toddy-drawers or as licensed victuallers; others as tillers of their ancestral patch of land, and a majority have not risen above the level of labourers and petty artisans. Their Goanese brethren find their vocation in life as cooks, butlers and bandsmen. In almost everything, save their religion, they are like their Indian neighbours. Those who have learnt English and found employment in some public or other office, easily occupy the front rank in the midst of their humbler fellows. On the day of his marriage, the humblest among them, appears in all the glory of the frock-coat and top hat, and marches proudly to church, with a big state umbrella held high above his head by an attendant. The umbrella is symbolical of the adoption, by a majority of the community of native customs. The East Indians have now awakened from their listlessness, and under proper guidance they are bound to make their way and take their rightful place amongst other communities.

DION.

A GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

Mr. J. J. Gazdar, writing from the Indian Cotton Bureau, Curzon Street, to the "Times," says :—

Sir,—May I remind "Ex-Indian Merchant," whose letter under the above heading appeared in your issue of the 7th inst., that the Secretary of State for India does not exist, nor was the system of Council bills introduced, for financing British importers from India any more than from other countries, or "to meet all (or, indeed, any) trade wants for remittances to India?"

India has annually to remit to this country on an average about £18,000,000 sterling (—Rs. 270,000,000) to meet the home charges. To put himself in funds for that purpose (and for that purpose only), the Secretary of State was empowered to draw upon India to the extent of the annual requirements for those charges by selling Council bills in the open market. That was the origin of and the sole "raison detre" for Council bills. The financing of the trade of this country, the requirements of the London market, the convenience of British importers of Indian produce, and such other matters, are the mere incidents and excrescences of the Council bill system. Owing to a very gross abuse of this system during the last few years, people in this country have come to look upon these mere incidents as rights.

The Secretary of State is not an exchange bank, and it is not his business to middle with the course of trade between India and other countries, or artificially to keep down exchange when the balance of trade is in her favour. On the contrary, it is his duty in the interest of India to sell his bills at as high a rate as he can possibly get, for the rise or fall of 1-16d. in every one of the Rs. 270,000,000 he draws make a difference of over £70,000. a year in favour of or against India. If she has to bear the loss when through recurring bad seasons, the balance of trade is against her, and there is a consequent fall in exchange, she is entitled to have the benefit of high exchange caused naturally by the balance being in her favour.

I have no doubt many interested persons here would like to see India deluged with a debased and inflated token coinage. That will enable them to dump the discarded white metal into India when it is rejected everywhere else. To-day sovereigns circulate freely all over India; and why should she not retain the gold that rightly belongs to her like any other country? Hoarding does not now exist to any extent. It has almost ceased. The eagerness of the people to subscribe to the capital of the numerous banks that have been started all over the country testifies to this fact.

The letter above-mentioned contains many other questionable statements which need a reply. But I do not wish to trespass on your space any more.

BEGGARS IN BATTLE.

A WEDDING THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

A little colony of beggars hailing from Hadapsar, four or five miles from Poona, brought a small boy, who had been contracted to marry a girl belonging to another party of beggars located in Ghorpuri, for the marriage ceremony.

The party duly arrived on Monday morning, the "Poona Mail" tells us, and all appears to have gone on well until after formal greetings were changed. Then the grey beards of the two parties sat in "panchayat" to discuss the question as to which side should provide the money and wherewithal for the wedding feast.

It is said that there is honour among thieves, but the principle evidently does not apply to beggars. By the rules of their caste, the bride's party was bound to give the breakfast and defray the expenses connected therewith; but when it came to the point, they declined to do so. A heated argument ensued and ultimately the bridegroom's friends suggested a compromise which was that they should undertake the breakfast, the condition being that the girl should go to their house where the marriage was to take place, or the bride's party should give the breakfast themselves. The latter rejected the proposal, and eventually the factions set to and fought the question out with the aid of sticks and stones.

There was no marriage or marriage-procession after all, but there was a procession, for in the evening the District Police conveyed a party of five battered and dilapidated persons of both sexes to the Sassoon Hospital. One or two were suffering from somewhat severe flesh injuries, but no one was in danger.

At the Sheth Jamnadas Jivanda Charitable Dispensary at Porbandar, the total number of patients treated last month was 2,394; comprising 1,910 Hindus, 475 Mussalmans, 3 Parsis, and 6 of other castes; the new admissions being 1,276, 297, 2 and 3, respectively; total 1,578.

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" AND THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

Of all the difficult problems in the household none presents more difficulties than that of the bottle-fed baby.

Diluted milk and patent foods disagree so often that the doctor is at his wits end to know what to give while the mother is torn with anxiety as she sees her little one not thriving even if it is not racked with pain or wasting from diarrhœa.

All these difficulties may henceforth, be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things by those who add Albulactin to the baby's diluted milk for as *The Indian Medical Gazette* states "Albulactin comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding a thing of easy management since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial and are perfecty satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

When the leading medical paper in India, recommends a preparation to the profession, no one can doubt its value. That value is furthermore, attested by all the medical journals in England as well as in Germany.

Doctors have written in the most enthusiastic manner of the results they have obtained with their little patients, as well as with their own babies who could not be breast fed.

PHYSICIANS REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

How Albulactin acts even when other foods have failed, is strikingly shown by the following letter from a physician, whose name medical etiquette does not allow to be mentioned. He writes: "The infant when born was quite puny and sickly. He was breast fed for about a fortnight; but it was decided to give him artificial feeding, as the mother's milk was scanty and there was practically no gain in weight. The child was put on pure cow's milk diluted with water, as usual. For nearly a fortnight he had this, and though there was a slight increase in weight it was not at all proportionate to his age, and he suffered from occasional attacks of colic and diarrhœa, or constipation. In this way a month passed. After Albulactin was given to him for a week, these symptoms improved—he gained in weight, became more cheerful, and seemed to take his meals with a relish. Now it is nearly three months since he was given Albulactin. He is quite a healthy child, and his weight for an Indian child is remarkable—14½ lbs.—which at birth he was only 5lbs. 3 ozs."

Such testimony might be multiplied to a great extent for the results obtained with Albulactin are always good since to quote the words of two physicians who used it in one of the largest children's hospitals in the world: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of Sanatogen whose fame is world-wide. They will send, post free an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health "by a physician to all who write for it mentioning this paper to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), Box 226 G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HELLENISM IN THE EAST.

Professor A. Foucher, of Paris University, delivered in French a lecture on the origin of the Buddha type of sacred image on March 10 in the Jehangir Hall of London University, South Kensington. Dr. W. P. Herringham introduced the lecturer as the first of living authorities on Indo-Greek art.

M. Foucher said that his object was to trace the origin of the type under which Buddha was represented in Oriental art, and in the search for the origin of this type of sacred image, the lecturer took his way through the iconography of Ceylon, Java, China, and India, leading eventually up to the North-Western district surrounding Peshawar—the ancient territory of Gandhara. Here, he said, at a little frontier garrison town, named Hoti-Mardan, in the hospitable messroom of a regiment of Guides, he had discovered, set up against the wall, and breathing now only the incense of cigars, the most beautiful as well as, in his opinion, the most ancient image of the Buddha which it had ever been his fortune to meet with.

A photograph of the image was thrown on the screen, and the lecturer pointed out the unmistakably Hellenic character of its dreamy beauty, of the waving hair, the pure profile, the sinuous arch of the lips, the subtle folds of the dragery. Every detail of the execution, he said, spoke clearly of the hand of an artist trained in a Greek atelier. But there was an indigenous element, too—what they had before them was an Indian conception cast in a Greek mould—a hybrid for which there was no name in any language save the accepted term—Greco-Buddhist.

The lecturer then described in detail how it was that the district of Gandhara had become, first by the invasion of Alexander, afterwards, and far more effectively, by the establishment in 250 B.C. of the Hellenic kingdom of Bactria, an outpost of Hellenism in the East. A Bactrian King, Demetrius, had about fifty years later conquered Northern India, which remained his sole dominion when driven by Eucratides from his Bactrian kingdom. Henceforth he was styled "King of the Indians"—a fact of capital importance, for it showed that the Greeks, like the Scythians, the Mongols, and now the English, were merely a handful of strangers ruling a country populated by a different race. That Greek art and Greek artificers flourished in that territory was shown, among other things, by its singularly beautful coinage. It became the meeting-place of the East and of the West, and the creative centre from which the iconographic art of Buddhism propagated itself little by little throughout all India and the Further East. There the type of the Buddha was fixed—a type which in its earliest embodiments might be called either a Hellenised Buddha or an Indianised Apollo.

ACCIDENT IN HORNBY-ROAD.

Yesterday morning a tram car ran into a labour cart, driven by one Bala Ganuji, while it was crossing the tram lines in Hornby-road. The cart was overtuned and one of its wheels was broken to pieces. Bala was injured in his right arm.

It is alleged by Bala that the tram was proceeding very fast and did not show down when the driver's attention was called to the cart.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

News received from Tibet states that General Chang has at last begun his journey from the Chumbi Valley to India. He is, however, moving by easy stages.

It is proposed at Colombo to send an All-Ceylon Rugby team to Madras next September. Arrangements are now being discussed by the Ceylon Rugby Union.

The Prices Enquiry Committee completes its investigations and presents its report next month to the Government of India. Mr. Datta proceeds about the end of the month to Madras.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, arrived at Hyderabad on Tuesday evening. He was met by the First Assistant to the Resident, the Political Secretary, Chief Secretary and others. The usual salute was fired on Wednesday morning.

A box containing silver and consigned from Delhi to Karnal has been found by the consignee, on receipt at Karnal, to contain scrap iron of approximately equivalent weight. The Railway Police were informed, and a Karnal station official has been taken into custody on suspicion of complicity in the alleged crime.

Two Europeans, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, had a narrow escape in Calcutta on Thursday. They were in a jeweller's shop in Lindsay-street when a portion of the roof gave way and the skylight, which contained three square feet of glass, fell on the counter within an inch of them. A moment before they had been standing underneath and had they not moved, they would surely have been killed.

The poulterers at the New Market, Calcutta, have joined together and have raised the price of turkeys very considerably; a cock being obtainable at nothing less than ten rupees and a hen for five. The reason for this increase, it is said, is due to the heavy fines which have been imposed on them by Magistrates when dealing with cases of the overcrowding of baskets containing these birds particularly. "We shall first recoup the amount of our fines," said a dealer, "and then and only then reduce the price."

The Nicholson Committee have practically concluded their labours and their formal report on the Indian Army will shortly be in the hands of the authorities both in India and at Home. Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer, accompanied by Colonel Richardson, Secretary to the Committee, and Captain Durrand, A. D. C., will leave Simla on Wednesday the 9th April for Kalka. Thence they will come to Bombay in the Commander-in-Chief's special and sail in the "Moldavia" on the 12th instant.

P. L. Roy, Junior (son of Mr. P. L. Roy, the barrister of Calcutta), who did well at boxing while at St. Paul's School, winning the Light Weights in the Public Schools Championships last year, has now gone up to Cambridge, and is shaping well. He was selected to represent Cambridge in the Bantam Weights in the annual match against Oxford and did his share towards Cambridge's winning by four events to two by knocking out his opponent in the first round. Mr. Roy has won thus a half blue.

An amusing incident in connection with the letter bomb scare is related by the Calcutta Police. The story goes that a small brown packet containing a hard substance was sent through the post to a European gentleman in Old Court House Street. Suspicious of the contents, the receiver hastened to the thana and handing the packet to the officer in charge, retired to a respectable distance while he related his fears. The first suggestion was that it should be placed in a bowl of water before being opened, but on second consideration the officer decided to put on a pair of gloves and swathe his features in a Turkish towel. This done, he cautiously opened the envelope and drew out the contents. They consisted of a small circular mirror, an advertisement for Hart's dog biscuits.

Maj.-Genl. Barter, Commanding the Poona Brigade, this evening distributed prizes to the Poona Volunteers. There was numerous display of challenge cups, shields, medals, and money prizes, which were distributed to the successful men of the corps by the General. At the conclusion of the distribution, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Swifte, the Officer Commanding, referred to the position of his corps, which, he said, comprised 602 members, of whom 95 were extra-efficient, and all the rest were second-class shots. The corps was made up of numerous scattered detachments at outstations, and he was glad to say the detachment at Nasik would now have a rifle range of its own. He would have liked to see each company practised in ambulance work to an equal degree it was in musketry. Maj.-Genl. Barter, in addressing those present, said he was shortly leaving the Brigade, and he regretted also to see that Col. Swifte was likewise shortly leaving Poona on transfer. During his command, Col. Swifte had shown himself very keen in the matter of his duties, going out with the regular troops on field training in order to acquire the necessary knowledge. The General complemented the corps and its officers for efficiency in musketry, and concluded by wishing them "good-bye."

It has lately been announced by the Government of India that the question of better pension rules for the Police Service must now be deferred for the consideration of the Public Services Commission. This is an example of the way in which the inquiry by Lord Islington and his colleagues is being made to serve as an excuse for the postponement of reforms admittedly long overdue, says "Truth." The Forests, the P. W. D., the Telegraphs, and other services have optional early pensions and most of them full pensions after twenty-five years. In the police a man has to put in thirty years' service, of which twenty-six must be active, before he is entitled to a pension. The Police Commission of 1902 strongly recommended the concession of a twenty-five years' pension, but all sorts of pretexts have been invented for putting it off, and now a fresh one has been discovered in the appointment of a new Commissioni. The above remarks of "Truth" are very much to the point. This sill-fated Commission is evidently destined to create trouble with whatever it touches. The members are all going home next month. We are not at all inhospitable here in India, but there are not many people who want to see the Commission back again, however welcome some of the members always are individually.

MAIL NOTES.

PRICE OF BUTTER.

The burning of the s.s. Turakina, as she was leaving Rio de Janeiro, on March 5, and the destruction, amongst her cargo, of 45,000 boxes of butter, representing a total weight of over 1,140 tons, and a value of £136,000, have caused a great shortage in the London market and a consequent stiffening in the wholesale prices of New Zealand and Australian butter. The Turakina also carried 1,030 tons of New Zealand cheese, and the loss of this has likewise caused a rise in the wholesale price of this commodity in London. There were 45,000 carcases of sheep and lamb on the vessel, and all these were destroyed.

KENT COUNTY CRICKET.

Sir Henry Lennard, the retiring president, took the chair at the annual meeting of the Kent County Club, at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-cross. The proceedings were purely formal, the report and balance sheet being carried without discussion. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that, considering the bad weather last summer, the club might be regarded as fortunate in having come out with a balance on the right side of o266 4s. The chairman also mentioned that a reference in the report to the disappearance from the eleven of Mr. J. R. Mason happily applied only to the season of 1912, and "that they hoped to see Mr. Mason in the eleven from time to time for some years to come. The new president of the club is Earl Sondes.

ANOTHER VILLAGE FIRE.

Another cottage fire has occurred in Cambridgeshire. The scene of the outbreak was Wicken, a village on the fringe of the Cambridgeshire Fens. The fire started in the roof of a cottage adjoining the village constable's house, and the flames spread with alarming rapieity to a thatched cottage near by, and thence crossed the road to another house. The villagers, obtaining water from a pond, deluged anything likely to afford food for the flames. The efforts of fire brigades to prevent the flames spreading further were successful, but of the premises first attacked, a house, cottage, and shop, with part of their contents, were destroyed. The furniture and other belongings saved, were stored in the schools and village hall.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in the course of an interview, made reference to Mrs. Pankhurst's recent brief stay in Paris, and declared that her mother's sole reason for undertaking the journey was her desire to see her before standing her trial in connection with the Walton-beath affair. Mention of the trial led Miss Pankhurst to assert that her mother were she ever sentenced, was resolved to allow herself to die of hunger in prison. Miss Pankhurst was asked whether she would not dare the police once more, and return to England, but she replied in the negative saying that if she went back she would certainly be arrested which would mean that "the Suffragists General Staff would be decapitated." It was her purpose to continue to direct the movement from Paris. Incidentally she predicted that the scope of the movement would shortly be still further widened.

AVIATION HEIGHT RECORD.

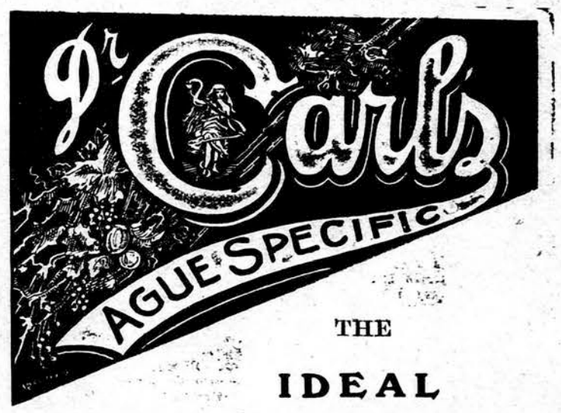
Another aviation record has been achieved by the flight of M. Perreyon at Versailles, who beat the altitude record of Garros by more than four hundred yards, and rose to a height of considerably above 18,000 feet. The records now already considerably exceed the height of Mount Blanc, and approach the elevation of the highest peaks in the Cordillera of the Andes. M. Perreyon, who is the head of the Bleriot aviation school, is 21 years of age, and took out his brevet as a pilot from the Aero Club in December, 1910, when he was only 18. He has since also obtained his brevet in the army as an expert military pilot. His flight at Versailles was accomplished in a Bleriot monoplane, and was timed by MM. Girod and Tissandier delegates of the Aero Club of France. He reached the height of 6,000 metres, and the flight lasted 1 hour 7 mins. The previous best record, was made by Garros in Tunis, on Dec. 11 last year, and was 5,610 metres. It has taken just three months to beat that record.

ULSTER AND THE ARMY.

Speaking at a meeting of the Belfast Students' Unionist Club, Major McCalmont, the new member of Parliament for East Antrim, said it was necessary that they should be prepared to sacrifice even their lives for the cause which they had so much at heart. In 1893, Lord Wolseley placed on record his views as to the effect the determination of Ulstermen would have upon the British Army. He (Major McCalmont) had much too high a regard for the traditions of the British Army to suggest that there should be any form of disaffection among the troops. He was satisfied that regiment sent out to do a job would do its duty; but, speaking deliberately as a junior regimental officer, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the prospect of being ordered to Ulster to take action against loyal Ulstermen was already having a most serious effect on the foundation of the British Army. He said that from personal experience, because, having had various billets, he had come across a good many officers who had said: "Supposing my battalion or regiment is ordered to Ulster, what am I going to do?" That in itself, he thought, showed that there was a distinct feeling of unrest in his Majesty's forces on that subject.

SOCIALIST COUNT.

It is announced that Count Erwin Batthyany, a member of one of the most ancient and aristocratic Hungarian families has petitioned the Hungarian Government for release for his membership of the Hungarian State, and has received it. This fact has caused a great sensation, as it is the first time in Hungarian history that a member of the ancient aristocracy has formally renounced his nationality and turned his back upon the body politic of his fatherland. Count Batthyany, who is 35 years of age, has, for some time resided in London. He was formerly an officer in the Hungarian Hussars, but retired from military service and devoted himself to social and political study. He has published Socialistic pamphlets attacking the present form of State Government. On his large estates he established three public school classes, from which all religious teaching was excluded, and in which the teachers assailed the existing methods of State Government. These schools led to a conflict with the Buda-Pesth authorities, who ordered them to be closed. Up to the present the Count sold his extensive Hungarian estates.



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SITTING "DHARNA."

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE "TIMES."

Writing to the "Times," Mr. H. Macaulay Posnett says :—

SIR,—The practice of "sitting dharna,' once widely diffused throughout the East consists in sitting at your debtor's door and there starving yourself till he pays. If the debtor allowed the creditor to starve, some supernatural penalty was sure to follow ; and, as the life of a Brahmin was believed to possess more than ordinary sanctity, the Hindu creditor often retained a Brahmin to starve himself vicariously. The whole proceeding, in fact, was based upon sanctity of human life in general and of a Brahmin's life in particular.

From the English point of view, this practice of "sitting dharna" has always been considered barbarous and immoral, and as easily used to levy blackmail upon persons who are not debtors at all, it was expressly forbidden by the Indian Penal Code. The following is the view of it taken by the Indian Penal Code (s. 508) :—"Whoever voluntarily causes any person to do anything which that person is not legally bound to do, by inducing that person to believe that he will become, by some act of the offender, an object of divine displeasure if he does not do the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to do, shall be punished with imprisonment," etc.

Has John Bull so degenerated that he can allow outrages as bad as any ever committed under cover of "sitting dharna," to go on, day after day, with practical impunity, because the perpetrators have revived in his islands a practice which in India he himself long ago abolished as barbarous and immoral? Is he content to suffer injuries, in person and property, at the hand of wretches who are not ashamed to appeal for protection to that very sanctity of human life which their own conduct has atrociously disregarded?

My brief account of "sitting dharna" is given in almost the exact words of an honoured friend, the late Sir Henry Maine ; and I can well imagine the indignation with which he would have denounced the hitherto successful introduction into England of a barbarous immorality deliberately suppressed as such by Englishmen in India. "We have before our eyes," I can imagine him saying, "the criminal conduct of these British imitators of 'sitting dharna'; we now know them or what they are, degenerates in heart and intellect let them starve and let the unmitigated law of suicide (felo de se) be rigorously applied to their persons and, if possible, to their property."

Such, if I am not greatly mistaken, would have been the deliberate advice of Sir Henry Maine had he been here to advise us. And now the time has come to carry that advice into unhesitating and uncompromising action. In the name of British intelligence and morality, I ask you, sir, and through you the editor of every self-respecting journal in these islands, to throw party interests in this matter to the winds and to join in the work of suppressing once for all this criminal British imitation of barbarism by the only effectual means of suppressing it, namely, allowing the practisers of it to starve, and treating their conduct as suicide without excuse of insanity.

Commenting on the above in our contemporary, Sir George Birdwood writes:—

Sir,—Permit me to protest that there is a little too much of righteous indignation—a thing always to be held more or less suspect—in Mr. H. Macaulay Posnett's letter in the "Times," both as to the Hindu religious rite of dharna-baithana (literally "sitting in dharna," but in its full meaning "sitting down to the fulfilment, the exaction, of one's vow"), and the equally instinctive, but wholly secular observance of "Hunger-strike" as followed by our intransigent suffragettes. Dharna-baithana is not only an ancient Hindoo rite, now almost obsolete in India, but one of universal practice, in one form or another, and at one time or another, throughout the Old World. Job. xxiii. 12-15, is probably an obscure allusion to it; and Genesis xxiv. 33, is a direct reference to it; and St. Patrick himself sat in dharna against King Loegaire, until the latter embraced Christianity, the King himself fasting simultaneously with St. Patrick, exactly as if the two were following the regular Hindoo ritual of the rite! There are several Hindoo forms of the rite, the most tragical being tragadharna, or violent suicide by poison or a dagger. All were, however, naturally dying out long before the enactments of the Indian Penal Code, xx.508, and even of the Bengal Code, Resolution VII, against it. But Englishmen never understood the rite, and similar Hindoo rites, never having, not to this day, recognised that they are all sacramental, being based on the strongest and deepest instincts of humanity, and controllable only by being ritualised, until, with the inevitable natural changes in the internal consciousness of the people, they silently pass out of their lives.

So it is with "the hunger-strike" of our suffragettes. They are acting on a natural instinct, and taking a perfectly fair advantage of it. No "mere man," judge, juror, or gaoler, can allow these women to starve themselves to death under his eyes. In hot blood you may say, "Let them die!" but in cold blood it is unthinkable to suffer them to perish thus of the force of their folly. In Bombay I was once sat against in dharna by over 200 women, who, like the Arab men while I was serving in the Persian Gulf, all wanted sons of me. At last when I began to feel a little alarmed about it all I for the first time addressed them:—"I have by my silence only been trying your faith, and now you can go in peace, sure that those of you who deserve sons will be blessed with sons, and those who do not deserve sons will not be blessed with sons!" They all went off home quite happy; and in due course I was overhelmed with trays of flowers and fruits and sweetmeats, and two or three model swinging-cradles, wrought in silver, with a rosebud in each. Possibly the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Harcourt may find some suggestiveness in this of a way out of their own entanglements with the militant suffragettes:—"Those of you who deserve votes shall have votes, those who don't—won't!"

PERILS OF THE HEDGAZ.

RICH PILGRIMS DROWNED AND ROBBED.

Some time ago passing mention was made of the serious loss of life among pilgrims making the last halt of the season to Mecca. Details which have lately been received show how the calamity was entirely due to those controlling the caravan traffic, and indicate, also how carelessly the local officials on the Jeddah-Mecca road discharge their duties. It appears that a caravan in which were a large number of rich pilgrims was made to camp in a depression by the camel men. A great storm with heavy rain came on and a flood swept over the encampment. It is stated that eight hundred pilgrims were drowned. Their bodies were looted by Bedouins and then hurriedly buried. The amount of valuables carried off is believed to have been very large.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ADVENT OF THE SMALL HAT.

The development of the hat, writes a London correspondent, has advanced on lines which are strictly parallel with those along which the evolution of the coiffure has progressed. The milliner and the hair-dresser must work hand-in-hand in order to bring into vogue any new arrangement of the hair, or any new vogue in hats ; and this in spite of the fact that most women do not take as kindly to changes in coiffure as they do to modifications of the hat. This is especially true of English women, a fact which may explain why they so frequently appear out of harmony with their new French hats. Certainly, the present type of dishevelled coiffures, which hides ears and forehead, is not a mode in the least suited to the English type of face ; therefore, great are the difficulties of the new spring models, which, as a friend of mine sadly observed, "are ever so smart, but most trying to wear." Rather aggressive are the weird wings quills, and other feathery mounts, which either stand erect in front, or are placed at a fierce angle behind or at the side. Though ultra-smartness may be the keynote of early spring millinery, one may rest assured that line and fabric will hold their own, and softar effects will become again the vogue later on. In the meantime, one gladly welcomes the advent of the small hat. And the return of ribbons and glace of varied colourings and designs offers opportunities for quaintness which are particularly becoming to youth.

Bouquets, of a larger order are worn with afternoon and evening toilettes. The Medicis collar of tulle or lace, finished with a bow of black, is another accessory which is in vogue, while the flat tule ruffle is already assured of popularity in England, at last. Such trifles are essential as long as fashion remains faithful to the collarless blouse and bodice.

The taste for white is much "an evidence on the Riviera especially in headgear, although the all black hat hold its own, a conservatism which suggests a want of originality after its long reign last year. Black and white combinations also are still popular, and always striking. Pale shades, coral pink, hyacinth, blues, and marines, are much affected for evening wear. In the daytime, however, especially in the case of the tailor-made, the well-dressed woman only wears sueh shades as stone-gray putty, tan, pale biscuit, yellow, and all white. Another colour that is favoured of fashion is a somewhat trying shade of cerise. Blue serge is, as ever "uniform," and is worn with the ill-blue, all white, or all black hat fitting closely to the head. Even in the evening the large hat has entirely disappeared from the Continent. It has been superseded at night by small and eccentric head-dresses.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April. 2.

The temperature has risen in Northern India and is now higher than usual in Rajputana. In other parts of the country normal conditions hold.

Forecast :—No large change.

Earthquake Report :—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seiymograph at 7 hrs., 15 mins. this morning.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab,—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan, and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal, or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess ; night temperature is also above normal at Ajmeer.

Gujrat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the west Kathiawar Coast, and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to, or above the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the southern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Belgaum, Aurangabad, and Hyderabad, and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; minimum temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Nizamabad, and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry.

A few thunder-storms are likely in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 2nd April, 1913, was 29·890inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid. no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

SEXTON'S DISCOVERY.

While engaged in opening ground in Tranent Churchyard, the sexton came upon a heavy flat tombstone, the lettering on which was almost indecipherable. Some twelve inches beneath the stone was a skeleton. No coffin was discovered but upon the chest of the skeleton lay a rosette, evidently a decoration of some kind. The groundwork consists of a piece of browen cloth three inches in diameter, overlaid by four pieces of gold and silver interwoven braid each piece six inches long and half an inch wide. The gold and some pieces of the silver are still quite bright. It is surmised that this may have been the tomb of an officer killed at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745 and that the decoration order had been buried with him. The famous Colonel Gardener, so closely associated with the battle, lies buried quite near by.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

A BOAT RACE ANECDOTE.

In connection with the Boat Race, an amusing story of a "beat" which "fell down" is given in the recently published little book on "The Newspaper," by G. Binney Dibblee. It dates back to the time when the race was a matter of more absorbing interest to the general public than it is nowadays.

A provincial evening paper with small circulation endeavoured to force itself to the front by engineering a sensational success. It prepared, some little time before the result was to be announced, two complete editions, one printed in dark blue ink announcing an Oxford victory, the other printed in a lighter blue announcing Cambridge as the winner.

That year there was a dead-heat.

JUDGE AND K. C.

There is a wealth of good stories in "Anecdotes of "Bench and Bar," just published by Grant Richards (Limited). Here is an excellent one of Mr. Justice Darling:—On getting out of a taxi-cab at the Law Courts, the Judge grazed his shin, and, having to send for some ointment, was late in taking his seat on the Bench. On enterning the court he apologised to the jury for having kept them waiting on which Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., expressed the hope that it was "nothing serious," to which the Judge replied; "Thank you, Mr. Smith, no; there will be no vacancy at present."

RUDDYCARDITIS.

Two doctors met. "Busy?" said one. "Fair to middling," replied the other ; "a hundred cases of ruddycarditis yesterday." The new disease (adds the 'Manchester Guardian") gets its name from the fact that the Health Insurance card is red in colour.

Here is another medical story, from the "Bystander":—

Doctor A. (rather loudly, alluding to nervous pationt, to Dr. B., who is slightly deaf): "I don't quite know what it is at the moment, but we shall see at the post mortem."

TOO TOUGH.

At a dinner at Chicago, given by the ambitious wife of a multi-millionaire tanner (says Mlle. van Vorst in "The Pursuit of Happiness in the United States") she remarked that her husband did not open his mouth to his guests. "Why don't you talk?" she said. "What's the good?" he grumbled, "there's not one of them that knows a thing about leather."

CAT WITH SEA-LEGS.

There is a Persian cat called Fluffy on the Leith steamer "Orckla," which is well known in most ports on the Mediterranean. Her particular point (says the "Manchester Guardian") is that she has acquired sea-legs and will steadily cross the deck even is heavy weather, accommodating her body to the pitch of the ship, just like her master the captain. She never goes farther forward than the bridge, despite all efforts of the hands to lure her into the forecastle. The Arab hawkers at Alexandria and the Italian gimcrack men at Genoa all know Fluffy, and try to find their way to the skipper's pocket by praising her looks and her sea-legs, and asking how she managed this time in the Bay of Biscay.

ACADEMIC DINNER.

There is in Liverpool a gentleman of considerable academic distinction, who has made a hobby of the art of dining. He has pursued his researches at one of the principal Liverpool hotels, where his skill and taste in this somewhat difficult research are held in high repute by the management.

The other day (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") an American millionaire walked into the hotel and said to the manager : "To-morrow I want the best dinner that your establishment can produce. I want to show to some American friends what England can do in the way of a dinner."

Shortly afterwards the manager sought out the academic expert and said: 'The company will esteem it an honour and a pleasure if you will dine to-morrow at their expense. You will select your own dinner, and all they ask of you is that you will choose the best menu that your experience dictates, regardless of expense."

The gentleman in question accepted the invitation, and next day gave his order for the dinner. It was served to him in the dining-room, and the same dinner was served in a private room to the millionaire and his friends.

The Americans unanimously confessed that they never before had realised to what a pitch of perfection the art of dining could be brought in any English hotel.

CARLYLE'S QUERY.

An interesting personal reminiscence of Carlyle is contained in Mr. Penton's "John Forster and His Friendship." Mr. Penton was passing along Chelsea Embankment about eight o'clock one morning. in 1876, when he saw Carlyle leaning with folded arms on the parapet.

The old man (he writes), reserved as he was to the point of moroseness—surliness, his enemies called it—hoarsely flung a query at me. The tide was out, the river being at its lowest. "Where goes it! Where goes it!"

Smilingly I replied that it returned to the sea.

"Right, sir, right," he snapped out. Then relapsing into his meditative mood, he said softly, but impressively, "The great, great sea of God Almighty's goodness, and we are all returning that way. Don't forget that, sir! returning to the sea—the great illimitable sea!"

With that, he abruptly turned away, and moved across the roadway towards Cheyne Row, with that curious slow shuffle habitual with him, and I saw him no more.

It must strike one as rather odd, said the Englishman, that while there are a number of motor-cars and motor-cycles on the streets in Calcutta, other motor vehicles are not more largely employed. As a matter of fact, there are few industrial vehicles in Calcutta. Of course, in this respect, we are miles behind America where motor traction has practically driven every other method out of the big towns. We seem to be making however a move in the right direction and will shortly have motor-lorries removing the refuse of the city, if the expert appointed to investigate the system obtaining in Bombay reports favourably.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

There are many useful "lessons" to be deduced from the lecture recently given at the Royal United Service Institution by Captain Trapmann, who accompanied the Greek Army during the late campaign. That army appears for one thing to possess that power of expansion which several Commissions have pointed out as our own main requirement, but which we are still far from ourselves possessing. Prior to the outbreak of war, the Greeks had a paper army of only four divisions; but, three weeks before war was declared, these four divisions had expanded into nine, while the Government stores contained arms and equipment for them all. But, if all requirements for killing men were provided, those for curing them were defective or non-existent; the medical arrangements at first were primitive in the extreme, but by degrees hospitals were established on proper lines, with surgeons and trained nurses in attendance, although the accommodation was still insufficient. The infantry advances, Captain Trapmann described as extraordinary; the artillery, in which smartness and drill did not exist, was admirably served ; the Greeks possess a good type of machine-gun and an abundance of one-man range finders. But the lecturer expressed, above all, his admiration for the patriotism of the Greeks for their determination to see the war through, and to gain and hold that for which they had taken up arms. The future of the Greek nation lies upon the sea ; it means to be, in a small way at first, a naval Power : on the day it captured Salonica, it gave an order for a "Dreadnought"—and put down the money ; and Captain Trapmann urges us to hold out the hand of friendship to a nation with which we have always been on good terms, and which already owes us much, in view of the naval position in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. There is one other matter upon which the lecturer might well have laid some stress—the extraordinary improvement so noticeable in the martial qualities of this little nation, since universal military service was adopted.

As a result of repeated applications and a total disregard of many distinct refusals, the Sherwood Foresters have now at last been accorded permission to resume the old facings of Lincoln green, originally woom by the 45th, the senior battalion of the regiment, and discarded in 1881, when the Territorial system was first established. It is probably that a neutral colour was then first obtained for fear lest a decision to adopt the facings of any one of the newly-wedded regiments would make the alliance even more unpopular than in many cases it was already; but all feeling of this kind has long since happily evaporated, and most battalions are now ready to adopt old facings, the property of one of the regiments, rather than continue to be decorated with fadings of a colour which has no connection with either. The "Broad Arrow" says that if the Territorial system has any meaning it should be carried out in its entirety; we see no points about permitting county regiments to wear, not merely facings, but even uniforms, wholely different to those of the Regular regiment of which it is their privilege to form a part, and we fail to see why, when the Regular regiments of the Army gave up so much of their cherished individuality in 1881, Territorial battalions should still be found successfully clinging to theirs in 1913. We notice a correspondence in the Nottingham papers as to the ultimate resting-place of the seventy-five-year-old colours of the 1st battalion of the county regiment. We agree that an officers' mess is not the place for them—that they should find a resting-place where all men of Nottinghamshire can occasionally see them. We hope, however, that the place finally selected will be one where they may not merely be hung, but where they will be cared for so long as they hold together."

The steps taken to increase the immediate supply of naval lieutenants appear to have been well received on the whole, and the few criticisms made upon them mostly betray an incomplete knowledge of all the facts involved. A correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," drawing a comparison between the retirement of so many lieutenants in the last two or three years and the coming entries from the Mercantile Marine, suggests that the Admiralty should have increased the commanders' list by 100, and retained the services of the former officers, who have left the Service through lack of prospect of promotion. But such a course would not have made good the deficiency from 1916 to 1920, by which time the "seasoned lieutenants" who have recently retired, even if promoted commanders, would have found little or no chance of employment, while how 100 extra commanders now could prevent a shortage of watch-keeping lieutenants from three to seven years hence is not clear. Somewhat amusing is the view taken by the "South Wales Daily News," which, inferring that the entry of cadets from the public schools shows "the whole system of recruiting (officers) has broken down," says that this is because—the higher branches ("sic") of the Navy have been too long an exclusive preserve of the aristocracy and the upper middle classes. Suitable men who wished to make a living in the Navy as officers have been deliberately discouraged by long succession of Tory First Lords . . . Mr. Churchill recognises in this state of opinion a serious menace to the strength of the Navy. The Service must be democratised, and placed on a good sound business and professional basis.

The Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" is probably correct in giving the 'initial addition" to the "personnel" of the Army under the new Bill as about 68,000 men, or, on the basis of two years, made up of 4,000 officers, 15,000 non-commissioned officers, and 117 000 men. The eighteen infantry regiments of two battalions each will receive a third battalion, and the effective of companies, especially those of the covering troops on the frontiers, will be raised. Six new cavalry regiments are to be formed, and horses and wagons of the field artillery will be largely increased in numbers. The additional number of horses will be about 30,000. Every battery will be able to operate in peace time with its full compliment of six guns, together with one ammunition wagon. Cavalry divisions will not, as yet, be formed in peace time. About six new battalions of garrison artillery, with machine-gun companies will be raised to garrison the new forts on the eastern frontier, and new search-light companies and telegraph battalions, with six new companies of sappers, will be formed.

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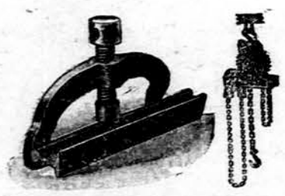

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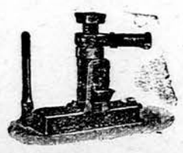

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
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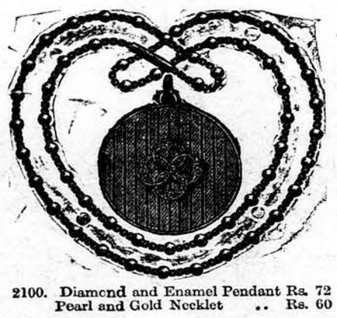
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